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The Vermont Gazette.

[VOL. VIII.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1790. [NUMB. 23.]

While DECENCY *and* CANDOUR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

Printed and published (*every* MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

By his excellency
THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *esquire, governor, captaingeneral, and commander in chief, in and over the state of* VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE supreme Disposer of events, having been graciously pleased so to order the providential occurrences of the year past, as to call loudly for the praise and adoration of individuals and of community at large—and as a public acknowledgment of the inestimable and unceasing bounties of a gracious and merciful GOD, *is at all times an incumbent, and ought to be a delightful, duty, to every rational mind.*

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with advice of my council, and at the request of the general assembly, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, *Thursday*, the twentyfifth day of *November* next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE throughout this state.

AND I do hereby earnestly recommend to all persons residing within the same, strictly to observe said day:—that we may, with united hearts, render unfeigned praises to the munificent Bestower of every desirable gift—for the manifold mercies of the year past, both of a public and private nature;—that it has pleased him to preserve the healths and lives of our citizens;—that he has, in his infinite mercy, crowned the labor of the husbandman with plentiful harvests;—that he has caused a spirit of unanimity to pervade all ranks of people among us—and preserved us from internal feuds and foreign invasions;—and humbly to implore a continuance of his aid in directing the councils of this state;—that he would so order events, that the negociations already began, may succeed;—and that all obstacles may be removed which has heretofore prevented a union of this state with the united states;—that he would bless the united states of America—succeed their councils at home and negociations abroad; preserve and strengthen their union; bless their allies, and render the connexion formed with them, mutually beneficial;—that he would grant wisdom and council to their legislative, executive, and judiciary departments;—that he would prolong and render eminently useful the life of the president of the united states;—and that he would establish and build up the peaceful kingdom of GOD our SAVIOUR throughout the world.

GIVEN under my hand, in the council chamber in CASTLETON, *this 20th day of October, A. D.* 1790, *in the* 14*th year of our independence.*

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency's command,
JOSEPH FAY, *secretary.*

GOD *save the* PEOPLE.

Miscellany.

NATURAL HISTORY.

FEW people have any idea of the surprising longevity of the land-tortoise (commonly called the land-turtle.) The following instance, however, which is well authenticated, will put this matter beyond a doubt. In the year 1746, one of these creatures was caught by a person in Massachusetts, who engraved on the under shell the figures 1746, together with the initials of his name. Fourteen years afterwards it was found by a gentleman about a mile from the spot where it was first taken, and marked W. S. 1760.—about three years ago it has been found a third time in the same vicinity, and being brought to the gentleman last mentioned, he has renewed his mark, adding "September 1790." This venerable animal is again at his liberty and on another tour. It is observable that he appears of the same size as when first taken, 44 years ago, and as long life is generally preceded by slow growth both in the animal and vegetable world, it is concluded he has been an inhabitant of the state more than sixty years, having been both royalist and republican, and in the worst of times adhered to his country, when some others, with more brains but less constancy, turned their backs upon her. The life of this animal may probably in time be published unless he should out-live all his cotemporaries,—in which case he will have to trust for immortality, to the industrious researches of the nineteenth century.

Newyork, Oct. 9, 1790.

WHEREAS his excellency governor Clinton, some years ago, by proclamation, recommended to every person in this state, to use his utmost endeavors, to find out and discover a remedy for destroying the insects which do so much damage to the grain: I therefore hereby notify, *pro bono publico*, that I have read in a late english author, some remedies against the insects or vermin, which destroy the grain; which I hope, if applied, will prove effectual.

1st. They may be killed with *sea water*, sprinkled on the ground—or with salt and water made into a brine: some affirm that soot, strewed on the ground, will kill them; while others give the preference to *stone lime* and *chalk*, for that purpose.

2d. That it is well known by many very learned gentlemen to be a fact, that *brimstone* and *white* and *blue vitriol*, are a strong antipathy against the vermin, they might be applied with success. These may be mixed with water into a brine, and sprinkled, where the insects are, on the ground.

My hearty desire is, that every gentleman printer may be so kind as to insert these hints in their newspapers, *pro bono publico.*

JOH. CASP. RUBLE, V. D. M.
and *Chymicus.*

☞ 1lb. blue vitriol, cost 4s.
1lb. white vitriol, 2s. 6d.
1lb. brimstone, 6d.

Take 2 oz. blue vitriol and 2 oz. white vitriol, and 4 oz. of cam. brimstone, pound them and mix them together, make a brine of them, and sprinkle it on the wheat with a broom.

A character not very common.

HUMANUS converts almost every article of his expenses into an act of benevolence and humanity: he reads his papers and drinks his coffee at one widow's; he buys his poultry of a second, who in children and grandchildren are seventeen in family: his coals of a third; and his fish of a man that has seven children.

Though he has a barber just by him, he goes a quarter of a mile to be shaved by one with a large family; and the same principles induce him to go a mile to buy his shoes, which are cleaned by a woman past all other labor.

He wears no wove stockings, because his doing so would deprive the poor woman who knits them of a week's subsistence. If he goes by water, he always takes the oldest man at the plying place; and if he lays out a penny in fruit, it is always with those that are past their labor, if there are any in his way.

Foreign Affairs.

France.

PARIS, *August* 10.

PASTORAL LETTER *of the* BISHOP *of* ANGERS.

HAVING been favored with an exact copy of the pastoral letter of this celebrated prelate we present our readers with a correct translation.

"*Michael Francois count du Viviers de Lorry*, by the divine mercy, and the grace of the holy apostolic see, bishop of Angers, and privy counsellor to the king.

"*To the clergy, secular, and regular, and to all the faithful of our diocese*—salvation and the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"The Almighty—my dear brethren—who, from the highest heavens, penetrates to the bottom of our hearts, has heard the humble prayer which we addressed to him in opening the assembly of your representatives.

"We implored him to shed abroad his holy spirit in their hearts, and to fill them with wisdom and an ardent concern for the public good.

"And it is now incumbent on us to return thanks, that our prayers have been heard.

"You are the descendants of those brave and generous frenchmen, who were always celebrated for *religion* and *patriotism*. As the inheritors of their virtues, it is your duty to transmit them to posterity. Instruct your children in early life, engraving it on their hearts, *that religion is the only solid and unshaken foundation of glory and true felicity.* Teach them to lisp the name of the *God of freedom* and the *public good*; swear them to be faithful to the *nation*, the *law*, and the *king*; for this is the oath of a *french citizen.*

"And ye, my coadjutors, engaged in the honorable duties of promoting the felicity of the flocks entrusted to your care, ministers of a God of clemency and justice, to the sublimity of your *precepts* unite the force of example.

"Read and meditate incessantly on the holy gospel of Christ;—imitate your glorious Master.

"During his state of mortality he evinced a tender compassion for the infirmities of mankind. He preached peace and concord, the pardon of injuries, and brotherly love. He fulfilled the law of Moses, and obeyed the law of Judea.

"Contemplate, my brethren, this great example of the pastoral office. The blessed apostles, witnesses of his life and mission, trod in his steps, and traversed the world to proclaim salvation by him who died & rose again.

"Regard not the loss of temporal affluence. *We be sufficiently rich to live, and too rich perhaps to die.*

"Submit to divine providence in all things: be faithful to the nation, the law, and the King.

"We have abundant cause to be thankful, and it is my pleasure that *te deum* be sung in all the churches and chapels in my diocese, Sunday next, to manifest our gratitude to almighty God.

"Given at our episcopal palace at *Angers.*"

England.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 14—19. In the ſwediſh account of the two actions on the 4th and 9th ult. the defeat and the victory as ſtated in the Gazettes of Stockholm, we are informed, that the Ruſſians, in their firſt victory, had two ſhips of 100 guns each blown up, and five ſhips of the line diſabled. This, if it be true, is a conſiderable drawback on their triumph. In the account of the, brilliant atchievement of his majeſty on the 9th, the account ſtates, that he took and deſtroyed ſeventyfive veſſels, and that the ruſſians loſt 5000 men. Such are the contradictory accounts; and ſo contradictory have been all the accounts publiſhed by the two powers! it is our duty to ſtate them impartially; it will be for the judgment of our readers to diſcriminate.

The flame of liberty which has ſpread ſo rapidly in France, ſeems to direct its next conflagration to the pope's dominions, as we are aſſured on the credit of a, gentleman juſt returned from Rome, that a label to the following purport was publicly placed round the neck of a paſquin, a few days before he left that city.

" *More freedom, a better government,*
" *And no pope.*"

Aug. 23. When the laſt news came from Bruſſels, the town was a ſcene of anarchy and apprehenſion. It is thought that Van der Noot, and the junto that compoſe his party, will ſoon fly the country, and the next letters will probably bring us the further information, that ſeveral of the provinces are preparing to ſend a deputation to Vienna, with an acknowledgment of king Leopold as their lawful ſovereign.

We have already ſeen, that the auſtrian troops have made conſiderable progreſs in recovering the country by force; that the revolution is no longer countenanced, either openly or ſecretly, by Pruſſia and Holland; and that the people, as is uſual, whenever they are oppreſſed, hating their preſent maſters more than their former, are very generally diſpoſed to facilitate the progreſs of the auſtrians.

The clergy finding Leopold diſpoſed to reſtore to them their ancient uſurpations over the minds and property of the people, are inclined to acknowledge his ſovereignty. The reſtoration of the ancient conſtitution is indeed ſtipulated, but it is much to be feared the people will derive little advantage from it, whatever the ariſtocracy and the clergy may do.—It is ſtill more to be feared, that the auſtrian troops, inflamed by the rancour which civil war never fails to inſpire, will not conduct themſelves, when repoſſeſſed of the country, with the moderation which the intereſt of the king and the ſafety of the people equally require.

At all events, the proud column of Belgic independence muſt fall, and on the ſpot where it ſtood may be inſcribed:

" What the ſpirit of liberty was nobly rearing, the ſpirit of ſuperſtition levelled with the duſt."

There was a ſtrong report yeſterday at the weſt end of the town, of an unavoidable rupture between this country and France, who are ſaid to have it ſeriouſly in meditation to adhere to the family compact, and ſupport Spain in her preſent diſpute with this country.

Gen. Bender, the auſtrian commander, has addreſſed a circular letter to the people of Brabant, giving them the reaſons for his acting hitherto on the defenſive, as it was the wiſh of his maſter that no injury ſhould happen to the farmers, before they had compleated their own harveſt; he therefore gives them till the 12th of Auguſt to accept of the former propoſitions, which he ſays the ſtates of Limburgh, Luxemburgh, Hainault, and Flanders, are well diſpoſed to agree to; but if after the above time they perſiſt in their preſent meaſures; they muſt expect no indulgence.

The auſtrian provinces are ſtill ſhackled by the hierarchial tyranny of pretended patriots, though in reality, bigotted tyrants. To emancipate theſe provinces from their preſent ſtate of ſlavery, to reſtore their ancient and popular conſtitution and laws, and to give them a head from the houſe of Auſtria, ſeems to be the deſign of his pruſſian majeſty.—Much as this would tend to the real advantage of the people, we are confident it will be thwarted by prejudices of the ſtrongeſt kind, and an oppoſition which force only can ſubdue.

Whether France will comply with the terms of the family compact is not yet certain. It is a point of great importance to determine; if on ſuch a point therefore, we might be allowed to ſpeculate, we ſhould add, that the moment the french aſſembly agree to renew the family compact, they deſtroy the whole fabric they have been rearing, and lay the foundation of civil commotions, which will ultimately end in favor of the king and his friends.

The conduct of captain Marſhal, an engliſh gentleman in the ſervice of Ruſſia, during the late engagement, is equal to the moſt extraordinary efforts in our recollection. He fought his ſhip till ſhe ſunk to the water's edge;—when a ſoldier flying to the colours to ſtrike them, he ſhot the ſoldier dead, and ſhe went down with her colours flying; he next ſwam to his friend mr. Trevanion's ſhip, whom he unfortunately found dead; he then took the command, and fought her till ſhe ſunk alſo; & though there are as yet no certain accounts of him, there are great hopes of his having ſwam to ſhore, to ſhare the honors and rewards to which, from his conduct, he is ſo juſtly entitled.

United Columbia.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, *Sept.* 16. LAST Thurſday night, about ten o'clock, at the houſe of Michael Huntzinger, in this city, a quarrel having ariſen between Thomas Delany, taylor, and Caſper Pauls, butcher, blows enſued, when they both fell on the floor, and during the ſtruggle the latter with a claſp knife wounded the former in the breaſt and neck, which occaſioned his death in about half an hour. Pauls left the houſe immediately on ſtabbing Delany, but was ſoon apprehended and committed to goal.——Next day an inquiſition was held by David Montaign, eſq. coroner for this county, when the jury brought in their verdict, *willful murder.*

Southcarolina.

CHARLESTON, *Sept.* 4. It is ſaid mr. M'Gillivray intends to eſtabliſh an academy at or near Galphintown, for the inſtruction of young indians in the arts and ſciences.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 13. Capt. M'Iver, of the brig Mary, from Kingſton, Jamaica, arrived here, informs, that on Wedneſday, the firſt of September, at Kingſton, a gale of wind came on from E. N. E. to S. E. at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continued with conſiderable violence until about half paſt 1 o'clock; during which, one ſhip, the London, and two brigs, the Fame and Diſpatch, with four ſale of ſloops and ſchooners, were driven aſhore, but moſt of them got off ſoon after. At Marthabrea, a ſhip was drove aſhore, at Savanna-la-Mar, two ſhips and one drogher, Hardy, commander, from port Morant, with all hands, except one negro, were loſt. Several french veſſels which had put to ſea ſhortly before the gale, ſuffered much, and were obliged to put back, and one french ſchooner foundered, and all hands loſt. No damage done to the town of Kingſton, but the plantain walks and ſome of the coffee plantations ſuffered conſiderably.

Newjerſey.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *Oct.* 6. As an inſtance of depravity, and the wickedneſs of the human heart, we mention the following:—A few days ſince a young woman at Morriſtown was committed to goal for the murder of her baſtard child, of which ſhe was delivered alone, and then, in a moſt brutal manner, barbarouſly killed it, as appeared to the inqueſt which ſat on the body. Her pregnancy was ſuſpected by the family in which ſhe lived, and ſhe had been frequently taxed with the ſame, but ſhe utterly diſclaimed it; however, the morning of her delivery, ſome circumſtances gave riſe to a ſuſpicion of what ſhe had been about, and being very urgently preſſed to declare the truth, ſhe acknowledged the crime, and informed them where the child was concealed.—It was pierced above one of its ears as if by a nail, and marks of violence, which ſhe made uſe of in ſtrangling it, appeared all around the throat. The grand inqueſt of the county has found a bill againſt her, and there is no doubt but the Moſaiac diſpenſation, in this inſtance, will be verified.

NEWYORK, *Oct.* 13. By a gentleman from Poſt St. Vincennes, we are informed that an army of 1500 militia, with all the continental troops on the frontiers in that neighborhood, under the command of general Harmar, were to ſet off the firſt of September, on an expedition into the indian country.

We are ſorry to mention the unhappy fate of the —— of Shelburne, capt. Cook, who left this port laſt week, laden with ſtaves and horſes.—According to the account given by the crew, who eſcaped the dreadful diſaſter: They ſoon after leaving Sandyhook ſuffered for ſome hours a very ſevere gale, in which they were thrown on their beam ends—and while in this ſituation the windward cattle, &c. left their ſtation, and fell to the leeward; which not only deterred her from righting, but brought her ſo low as to admit the water at the cabin door—ſhe quickly filled—and in that ſituation the crew left her. All the hands were ſaved excepting captain Cook, who was aſleep in the cabin—of whom they can give no further account. *Newyork Packet.*

ALBANY, *October* 21. *A gentleman who arrived in this city yeſterday, from Newyork, which place he left on Sunday laſt, informs us that a Britiſh packet arrived at that port, on Saturday the 16th inſt. from Falmouth, and (it was reported) brought the important information, of the combined fleets of England and Holland, under the command of earl Howe, conſiſting of 54 ſail of the line, (40 Britiſh and 14 Dutch) having actually ſailed for the bay of Biſcay, in order to meet the Spaniſh fleet, previous to its forming a junction with that voted by the national aſſembly of France—as, in caſe of a junction, the fleet of the houſe of Bourbon would have a ſuperiority of thirty three ſail of the line—the Spaniſh fleet at ſea conſiſting of forty two ſail, and that of France of fortyfive. That when the packet ſailed news was hourly expected, of an action between the ſpaniſh and combined fleets. The packet mentions the loſs of a Britiſh ſixtyfour gun ſhip and a large frigate, in a ſtorm, on the rocks of Scilly.*

Maſſachuſetts.

WORCESTER, *Oct.* 8. Mr. Joſeph Barber, of Warwick, has raiſed the preſent ſeaſon, three pumpkins of a very extraordinary ſize; one of them weighed 85lbs. and meaſured five feet and nine inches in circumference; another weighed 56lb. and the other 50lb. all from one hill.

SPRINGFIELD, *October* 6. *John Holbrook, the 2d, of Sturbridge, county of Worceſter, indicted for burning a barn and cornhouſe, containing hay and grain to a conſiderable amount, and killing an ox and cow the property of capt. Joſeph Hooker of Greenwich, in a ſecret and malicious manner: This caſe came on laſt Thurſday afternoon, the witneſſes were examined, and the counſel for the defendant, meſſrs. C. Strong and Sedgwick, had not finiſhed their plea before the evening commenced.—Mr. Strong had ſpoken, and while mr. Sedgwick was ſtrenuouſly advocating the cauſe of the defendant, an alarm was made "The priſoner is gone," orders were immediately given, "purſue him:" the high ſheriff, attended by his diputies, and a number of the ſpectators made immediate ſearch, but to no purpoſe, the night being dark the priſoner had made his eſcape, having been helped to a horſe, as it is generally ſuppoſed, by his father and brother. A reward of thirtyfive dollars is offered, with neceſſary expences, to any perſon who will take up and ſecure the ſaid Holbrook, that he may be brought to trial.*

STOCKBRIDGE, *Oct.* 5. In a field of corn belonging to col. Silas Pepoon, of this town, from a ſingle ſtalk, the preſent ſeaſon, forty ears of corn have ſprouted, thirtythree of which are completely filled. It is to be remarked, that the ears are not of the common ſize, though large, conſidering their numbers.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Nov.* 1.

Lieutenant William Bligh (ſays a London print) [illegible] now publiſhed an account of [illegible] ſituation in the [illegible], after being turned out of his ſhip by the mutineers. Nothing can be more [illegible], and no [illegible] was ever more [illegible], than that of which he is the [illegible]

lator. After the ship left them, they were fortunate enough to land on the island of Annamooka, which tho' a small spot in the midst of the southern ocean, is thickly inhabited by the native indians. They had not however remained long there before the natives manifested a design against them, but still kept up a friendly appearance of trade and intercourse, as they had no doubt but the traders, and the articles bartered must soon fall into their hands of course. The day that lieut. Bligh was preparing to leave the island, every thing assured him that an attack might be expected. The sun being near down, they embarked May 3, on board the boat in the midst of a high surf. The onset was then preparing, every one of the indians knocking stones together as a signal of attack. At this moment the Englishmen embarked, except the quartermaster, John Norton, who ran up the beach to cast off the sternfast and was pelted to death by the savages with stones.

They were no sooner aboard than they were attacked by two hundred men, and would have been hauled on shore by the sternfast, had not lieut. Bligh cut it with his pocket knife. They then pulled off to sea but were followed by the natives, in their canoes, who padled round them, and were obliged to sustain their attack without being able to return it. A dark night however coming on, the indians gave over attempting any thing farther, and returned towards the shore. No hopes of relief now remained, but steering for the island of Timor in the east indies, three thousand six hundred miles distant; and to effect their reaching that place, the sailors agreed to live on one ounce of bread and a quarter of a pint of water per day. This navigation was providentially accomplished, in an open boat, twentythree feet long from stem to stern, deep laden with eighteen men. The whole stock of provision was one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, twentyeight gallons of water, twenty pounds of pork, three bottles of wine and five quarts of rum. They discovered several new islands in their progress through that immense ocean, and on the fourteenth of July landed safe at Coupang in the island of Timor.

A perfect cure for the small pox, is discovered by a physician in Lisbon. This medicine is extremely simple, being no other than forty-eight grains of musk taken inwardly, He has, since its first discovery, practised this remedy upon a great number of his patients, and finds it to be the most efficacious medicine in that disorder. This is a new proof that there is no disease incident to the human frame but what nature has provided an ample remedy for, could we but discover it, unless we except some of those diseases which are brought on by intemperance and debauchery.

From the late voyages to the northwest coast of America, it is discovered beyond all doubt, that the indians who inhabit on the west side of America, opposite Kamtschatka, are the same people as those whom we have formerly been taught to believe, existed only in the northeastern parts of this continent, towards Labrador and Hudson's Bay, and who are generally known by the name of Esquimaux. From these accounts it appears, that the people we speak of have extended their migrations to the other side of America, that is, nearly to the distance of fifteen hundred leagues from their stations in Greenland, and on the atlantic coasts.

Observations made in the ship Columbia, in her late circumnavigatory voyage, state as follows; that in doubling Capehorn, and stretching into a high southern latitude, the phenomenon usually called the aurora borealis, or northern lights, in the more remote northern latitudes. From hence there seems room to conjecture, that the aurora borealis belongs equally to all cold climates, whether north or south, and is nothing more than a nitrous matter pervading the atmosphere in a sort of congealed state. This is the more probable, as these phenomena are constantly followed by cold weather.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Andalusia, Spain, to his correspondent in London.

"*A most terrible earthquake has lately been experienced at Gibraltar, which has had a most dreadful effect on the works of that fortification—in a number of places it has fractured the solid rock, and in bed, so mingle, some of the firmest part of the fortification has tumbled with the greatest precipitance down the steep; this convulsion was attended with worse consequences on the water, as a number of shipping in that harbor, either drove on shore or stove against each other; the vessels careening, were not exempted from the horrible commotion, either being sunk by the quays, or torn to pieces by the violence of the surge.*"

List of representatives for the year ensuing.

Bennington county.

Bennington, major Jonathan Robinson. Pownal, Thomas Jewett, esq. Stamford, mr. Andrew Selden. Shaftsbury, Gideon Olin, esq. speaker of the house of representatives. Arlington, doctor Timothy Todd. Sandgate, —— Hind. Sunderland, colonel Gideon Brownson. Manchester, major Gideon Ormsby. Dorset, lieutenant William Dunton. Rupert, Israel Smith, esq.

Windham county.

Newfane, Calvin Knoulton. Tomlinson, Henry Bond, esq. Wilmington, Chipman Swift. Guilford, Peter Briggs. Brattleborough, Gardner Chandler. Hinsdill, Arad Hunt. Rockingham, Jehiel Webb, esq. Wardsborough, Asa Wheelock, esq. Dummerston, Thomas Clark. Whitingham, Isaac S. Lyman. Putney, John Campbell. Athens, —— Shafter. Jamaica, —— Hayward. Townsend, — Wood. Westminster, Stephen R. Bradley. Marlborough, Benjamin Olds.

Windsor county.

Windsor, doctor Benjamin Greene. Barnard, Aaron Barlow. Hartland, Oliver Gallup. Cavendish, Asaph Fletcher. Pomfret, Barkos Green. Royalton, Daniel Tuller. Springfield, Jotham White, Reading, Elkanah Day. Rochester, Enoch Emmerson, esq. Bethel, Michael Flinn. Weathersfield, Joseph Hubbard. Woodstock, colonel Jesse Safford. Andover, —— Rogers. Sharon, Anthony Morse. Norwich, —— Hatch. Hartford, —— Hazen. Chester, Daniel Heald, esq.

Orange county.

Fairlee, Israel Morey. Brookfield, Daniel Kingsbury. Guildhall, David Hopkinson. Corinth, Peter Sleeman. Vershire, Ebenezer West. Strafford, William Dennison. Newbury, Thomas Johnson. Tunbridge, Seth Austin. Lunenburgh, Samuel Gates. Thetford, Israel Smith. Maidstone, John Rich. Randolph, —— Converse. Rygate, —— Gray. Williamstown, Elijah Paine. Barnet, —— Hervey. Peacham, —— Chamberlain.

Rutland county.

Hubbardston, Jonathan Burchill. Fairhaven, Matthew Lyon. Clarendon, Elihu Smith. Poultney, William Ward. Orwell, Ebenezer Wilson, esquire. Harwich, —— Jenkins. Wells, Simue Lathrop. Pawlet, Lemuel Chipman. Wallingford, Asahel Jackson. Brandon, Nathan Daniels. Sudbury, John Hall, Ira —— Carpenter. Rutland, Samuel Williams. Danby, Wing Rogers. Tinmouth, Ebenezer Merwin. Middletown, Epraim Carr. Benson, Asahel Smith. Chittenden, Nathaniel Ladd. Castleton, Eli Cogswell. Shrewsbury, —— Tinney. Pittsford, Benjamin Cooley.

Addison county.

Ferrisburgh, Abel Thomson. Addison, David Whitney. Vergennes, Jabez G. Fitch. Middlebury, Gamaliel Painter. Newhaven, Elijah Foot. Leicester, I. Smith. Monkton, Richard Barnum. Panton, Benjamin Hocomb. Cornwall, Thomas Tolman. Bridport, Philip Stone. Weybridge, Abel Wright. Salisbury, —— Claghorn. Whiting, Ebenezer Wheelock. Shoreham, —— Pond.

Chittenden county.

Williston, Nathan Spafford. Jericho, —— Chittenden. Cambridge, Amos Fassett. Burlington, Samuel Hitchcock. Georgia, John White. Fairfax, N. Spafford. Shelburn, William C. Harrington. Johnson, Jonathan Macconnel. Saintalbans, Silas Hatheway. Southhero, Stephen Pearle. Essex, J. Woodworth. Highgate, John Knickerbacor. Colchester, Ira Allen. Charlotte, John Macneil. Milton, Abel Waters. Swanton, Daniel Stannard.

The speech of his excellency governor CHITTENDEN, *to the council and assembly, October 20, 1790.*

Gentlemen of the council and assembly,

I HAVE *received official information of my appointment by the freemen of this state to be their governor for the year ensuing.*

My heart is impress'd with a grateful sense of the singular respect shewn and honor done me by this election.

This day witnesses the excellence and beauty of our glorious constitution; which by the blessing of heaven, the fortitude and perseverance of former conventions, councils, and assemblies, with the aid of the military force, we have obtained and supported, against the opposition of a potent foreign power, a haughty neighbouring government, and numerous domestic opposers. This constitution, gentlemen, groped in the dark for days, months and years, but now it shines with purer lustre.—By it our lives, properties, liberties and privileges, civil and religious are protected: By it we retain a right to choose our own rulers and that from among ourselves; - by it we are rescued from submitting to the edicts of any foreign power, or neighboring government, while every civil officer is annually taught his dependence. The appearance of this day also evinces, that our government is well established, the minds of the people happily cemented, and every thing contributes to complete our political felicity, and prepare the way for the happy day when we shall add no small weight to the scale, and be under the protection of a new and glorious empire, which bids fair, in a short time to vie in power and policy with any of the european states, which gives me more satisfaction than all the honors in the power of this or any other state to confer on me.

It is with some reluctance that I shall enter again into public service, all circumstances considered; yet the good of this people lies so near my heart, that when duty calls, nothing shall deter me from acting that part, I judge will contribute most to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

Therefore with a firm reliance on receiving that kind aid *and* support *from the council and house of representatives, that the nature of my office requires, I shall accept the office to which I am elected, and am ready to take the qualifications pointed out by the constitution; and I pray God to grant me wisdom to conduct agreeable to his will, and then, I trust it will be for the best good of his and my people.*

His excellency was then duly qualified by chief justice Chipman, in the presence of both houses, and a numerous body of spectators.

GENERAL ORDERS, given at head quarters, at Castleton, October 20, 1790.

HIS *excellency the commander in chief orders, that his grateful acknowledgments be made known to brigadier general Clark, commanding officer of the day, and the officers and troops under his command, for the honor done him, by their polite attention in escorting him to this place, together with the honorable reception on his arrival, by captain Erwin his officers and company of artillery. His excellency is happy in having an opportunity to express the high sense he entertains of the rapid progress made in military improvements, which is so conspicuous among the troops, he hopes by the continuance of their exertions they will soon be able to vie with the troops of any nation.*

His excellency further orders brigadier general Clark to provide a proper escort, to wait on the late governor Robinson, at such time as he may think proper to retire.

JOSEPH FAY, *adjutant general.*

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act to authorise the people of this state to meet in convention, to deliberate upon, and agree to, the constitution of the united states.

Whereas, in the opinion of this legislature, the future interest and welfare of this state render it necessary that the constitution of the united states of America, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787; with the several amendments and alterations, as the same has been since established by the united states---should be laid before the people of this state for their approbation.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont,* That the first constable in each town shall warn the inhabitants who are intitled to vote for representatives in general assembly, in the same manner as they warn freeman's meeting, to meet in their respective towns, on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections; and when so met, they shall proceed in the same manner as in the election of representatives---to choose some suitable person from each town to serve as a delegate in a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating upon, and agreeing to, the constitution of the united states, as now established: and the said constable shall certify to the state convention the person so chosen, in manner aforesaid. And,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons so elected to serve in state convention, as aforesaid, do assemble and meet on the first Thursday of January next, at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, then & there to deliberate upon the aforesaid constitution of the united states; and if approved of by them, finally to assent to and ratify the same in behalf and on the part of the people of this state, and make report thereof to the governor, for the time being, to be by him communicated to the president of the united states, and the legislature of this state.

State of VERMONT, *secretary's office, October 27th,* 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, Oct. 27th, 1790.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *secretary.*

LOST, a few days ago, between landlord Andrus' in Arlington, and the courthouse in Bennington, a SPUR, plated with silver. Whoever will leave it with mr. Griswold, innholder, of Bennington, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Nov. 1.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session at Westminster, grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in Fairfax, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in said town—this is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective proportions of said tax, any time before the fifteenth day of February next, on application to the subscribers, who are duly appointed a committee to superintend said business.

NATHAN SPAFFORD,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
ELISHA FARWELL.

Fairfax, Oct. 25, 1790. 23-25

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL, A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age, As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS

Parnassian Chronicle.

The discovery.—A song.

FIRST when love obtains possession
Of a tender female's heart,
Loath to make the soft confession,
Close she hugs the pleasing smart:
While the fragrant passion's flowing,
Rapid through each swelling vein;
All her sweet confusion showing,
Painful pleasure! pleasing pain!
Still she labours to conceal it,
With her utmost skill and art;
Each vain scheme, doth more reveal it,
More betray the wounded heart.
Watch her bosom's palpitation,
Mark the actions of her eyes:
Sighs and glances own the passion,
Which the tutor'd tongue denies.

Address of a watch to its master,

LOOK here, kind traveller, and see my face;
'Tis mark'd with figures---cover'd o'er with (glass;
Also is fix'd, upon a central wheel,
Two hands, both which are made of polish'd steel:
The one points out the hours of ev'ry day;)
The other, swifter, doth in minutes say,)
How fast thy precious time doth flee away.)
My name is WATCH---and if thou could'st but read)
The simple tie, when in the midnight shade)
I hang upon the nail that's o'er thy head,)
Thou would'st not spend thy time, as many do,
In gaudy vanity and empty shew:
But soon in Christ thy soul would seek to prove,
The length and breadth of vast redeeming love.
I serve thee here, with all my might,
To tell the hour, both day and night:
Therefore, example take by me,
And serve thy God, as I serve thee.

Miscellany.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

CONTRASTING the situation of the united states with that of the whole world beside, how truly eligible does it appear: Greatbritain with a debt of three hundred millions sterling, like a millstone hung about her neck, and every resource of taxation explored and almost exhausted, appears to have her fate suspended on a thousand contingencies: Amoug others, the most essential is the tenure upon which she holds her eastindia possessions, one of the most productive sources of her revenue; this is so precarious, as absolutely to depend on the fidelity of her military establishment in that country. If we turn our eyes to France, we behold a mighty nation in an advanced age, bowed down with infirmities and an enormous debt, strugling with deep rooted prejudices and a despotism that is interwoven in the very texture of the people—and although her enlightened patriots have performed wonders in emancipating her country thus far, it appears that little less than a miracle can preserve their political union, without reverting to the first principles of civilization and beginning again *de novo*. Spain appears to be at an interesting crisis,—Civil convulsions impending, and the second edition of the french revolution may be hourly expected. Germany in addition to the intollerable burthen of foreign war, is involved in all the horrors of civil dissention: harmony, peace and confidence are suspended—and without these, all the enjoyments of civil and domestic life are at an end. Russia and Sweden are cutting each other's throats.—Turkey is groaning under military exactions to carry on the war against Austria and Russia; these, in addition to the cruel impositions of a despotic government, must fill up the measure of human misery, in that ill-fated empire. The italian states are also torn by internal dissentions, and appear to be on the eve of a revolution. All these circumstances are hostile to that happiness which results from good government—they subvert the principles of the social compact—property is set afloat—and human hope is now cut off.——The united states on the other hand, are by the dispensations of Providence placed at a goodly distance from all these scenes of tumult and misery—peace reigns triumphant through our country—arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, under the fostering hand of the federal government, are pursued with pleasure, profit, and security—the seasons shed their mildest and most benignant influences on their labors—our land yields its increase---the exuberance of our fields are transported to distant regions---while the produce of every clime is wafted to our shores---every man enjoys in security the fruits of his industry---nor is there "*any to annoy, or make us afraid.*"

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

You are requested to publish the following in your gazette, as it is intended for the benefit of the public.

A simple and easy method of manufacturing pearlashes by calcination.——☞ This pearlash is equal, if not superior, to that made in the common way, by leaching the ashes.

ERECT a pearling oven made in the common form, except with this difference—under the hearth of the oven there must be an arch longer than the hearth, so as to let the chimney extend up behind the oven, and must be wide enough to contain a small potash kettle, or large iron pot, which must be about three quarters filled with water, then covered with a lid, or head, like a still, tight and secure, with an iron pipe fixed in the centre of the head, or cover, continuing through the hearth of the oven, and terminating within about two or three inches of the under side of the arch of the oven; then put into the oven from six to eight bushels of ashes, or a greater or less quantity in proportion to the size of the oven; then kindle the fire in the upper arch, which will flame all over the ashes, and in time change them to a lightish colour, and when the ashes are burnt to a great degree, stir them with an iron scraper, which will cause all the common moisture to pass off; then kindle your fire in the lower arch until the water boils freely, which will cause a steam to ascend through the pipe, that will produce a damp, which, in combination with the particles of heat, will cause the alkalies to sweat out and separate from the earthly parts, which soon evaporate and pass off, leaving the pearlashes in a state of great perfection, as well as quantity.

A little practice will produce great perfection in this business, and save the great divine, S—— H——, further trouble in a painful birth to bring forth a philosophical wonder—supported by granny C-------: for it is written, the desolate hath many more children than she which hath an husband.

PHILANTHROPHER.

N. B. Leached ashes produce good pearled ashes, yielding amazingly, and work much easier than other ashes.

AMONGST the various sins of the present day, perhaps no one is greater than that spirit of complaint so common amongst all ranks. Enjoying, as we surely do, the blessings of peace, plenty, civil and religious liberty, it is the height of ingratitude to heaven, to be thus perpetually complaining. Let us look at the old world---see famine, war, commotion and destruction pervading a greater part of it: then view our country, and let reason and justice make the distinction. But to this complaint is added the comparative blessings of other parts of the union. In the southern states, say some, commerce is more flourishing, and the mechanic is more liberally encouraged---and their police is under better regulation. Others anticipate a better situation on the banks of the Ohio, where nature, they think, will, unasked, pour forth into the lap of man her choicest gifts, in a superior abundance: but let all those reflect, that the same complaints exist there that do here; and that life, let it be spent where it will, must be subjected to cares anxieties and troubles. The maxim, that one's own country is always the best, is founded in nature and reason; and it is a matter of indifference, whether it is in Iceland or Otaheite; the south of America or the south of France; on the banks of the Ohio, or on the banks of the river Senegal.

AN ignorant fellow maintained in company that the sun did not turn round the world; how then, said one present, does it happen, that he sets at west, and rises again at east, unless he passes under the globe?----- Why, replied he, the sun returns the same way that he came; but the reason why we don't observe it, is, *that he goes back in the dark.*

DUTHE (a celebrated court miss at Versailles) being asked which she liked best, a frenchman, german, or an englishman? replied, "each in his proper line; a frenchman for a gallant, a german for a protector, and an englishman to make a fool of."

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session in Oct. 1789, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in WHITINGHAM, and appointed me the subscriber to collect said tax: this is to give public notice to the landowners and proprietors of Whitingham, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, (if not prevented by previous payment) as will pay their respective taxes, with legal cost, on the 7th day of January next, at nine o'clock forenoon, at the dwellinghouse of lieutenant CALVIN MUNN, in Whitingham.

JSESSE GROVES, *constable.*

Whitingham, Oct. 11, 1790. 1*3

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the honorable court of probate for the district of Addison, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of William Danaghy, late of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwellinghouse of William Slade, in said Cornwall, on the first Monday of December and January next, from one till eight o'clock p. m. on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

WILLIAM SLADE,
ABIEL LINSLEY,

October, 20th, 1790. 21 3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN away clandestinely from the dwellinghouse of NICHOLAS BROWN, of WINDSOR, in MASSACHUSETTS, a darkbay MARE, rising fourteen hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, is remarkable for having bunches behind her ears, a natural trotter and very highlived, six years old, and was shod all round when taken away. Whoever will return said MARE to the subscriber, or secure her and send word to him so that he may obtain his property again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and if the villain is detained, TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH TYLER.

ADAMS, October 18, 1790.

N. B. The person who took the mare, is a short thick man, light complexion, about thirty years old, had on a short blue coat, and nankeen trowsers, with boots drawn over them, and calls his name SHOTS.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

GOODS.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

The Vermont Gazette

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the imperious* FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1790. [NUMBER 24.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

The REMARKER, Number 21.

In all thine acts this sacred truth attend,
The God of nature has ordain'd their end.

AMONG the catalogue of human vices, perhaps none is more baneful to society, or more replete with ruin to the unhappy individual possessing it, than disbelief of the existence of an universal and particular providence. The mind void of a belief of particular, will easily divest itself of regard to a general providence: if our trivial concerns are not under the cognizance of a God, and we are not, of consequence, accountable for them, by what criterion shall we determine the degree, of importance of action, necessary to subject us to the divine controul.

The man whose mind is totally divested of the belief of a providence, and consequent accountability of rational beings (if such a man there be) has nothing to restrain him from the most flagrant acts of wickedness, but the imperceptible operation of the disavowed principle, and a sense of the disgrace consequent on detection in infamous or dishonest pursuits. Let such an one have but the viel of impenetrable secrecy for his covert, and he will rest easy, though rapes and incest mark his midnight hours, and theft or murder are the means of his advancement in the world.

I have often been led to think, that the sentiment of the celebrated *Sterne* was, and is, an exceeding good rule to direct us in our progress through life: viz. *Trust that man in nothing, who does not make a conscience of every thing.* Selfinterest and honor are the polar stars of the most refined geniuses who fall under the description of nonattenders to conscience in trifling concerns: & where the former can be advanced without impeachment of the latter, how futile is the plea, that a sense of honor will overpower selflove and prevent indirect proceedure.

Some argue that to believe in the universal and particular overruling hand of providence; or in other words, in the continual presidence and direction of God, in all the concerns of life, often involves in it great absurdity: as it argues the peculiar direction of deity in affairs beneath the notice of man. To support this, the observations of celebrated authors have been quoted, such as '*Never presume to make a God appear, but for a business worthy of a God.*' How easily is the meaning of any sentence perverted: the design of the author of this sentence undoubtedly was, to reprobate the too common, awful profanation of the sacred name of deity. The power who formed the universe with infinite wisdom, created an atom with inscrutable skill: and the power of upholding an atom in existence, and its essentiality to the completion of the system, differs from that of sustaining the universe in general, and regulating the order of the glorious luminaries, not in essence, but degree: the same no doubt may be observed, with equal truth, with respect to our smallest and most important exercises. What their secret connection may be, and how deeply our fate is involved in them, is known only to the framer of our spirits and appointer of our destinies. It is sufficient for us, to keep his providence in view, aiming by divine assistance to regulate life accordingly.

If a belief of the universality of providence, subjects us to superstition, and undesirable precision in conduct, I argue that it is much best to embrace the sentiment; as the opposite persuasion involves us in infidelity and a consequent looseness of morals and behaviour.

The God whose providence o'er all extends,
Makes use of second means to gain his ends:
Uses our actions—nor controuls the will,
And bids the doubting sons of men be still.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

The TABLET.

"*The strongest tint in the complexion of the human character, may be sometimes formed by a circumstance, or event apparently casual.*"

HOW much of the difference of character, we behold in men, is to be attributed to accident, and how much to original cast of disposition, is a question that cannot, in any given instance, be accurately solved. A combination of circumstances, merely adventitious, operate in forming the propensities which characterize every individual. Perhaps the mind of every person is predisposed to cherish certain impressions more readily than others, and when an accident occurs that coincides with the bent of temper, it heightens its strength and permanency. On the other hand, events purely accidental may produce a change in our original bias, and raise associations that turn the current of our affections from the point to which they were aiming. It is observed of dean Swift that he had so irritable a temper as gave to the slightest disappointment a most excruciating sting. In a letter to lord Bolingbroke he expresses himself in the following terms. 'I remember when I was a boy, I felt a great fish at the end of my line, which I drew up almost on the ground, but it dropt in, and the disappointment vexes me to this day, and I believe it was the type of all my future disappointments.' Had the dean succeeded in taking the fish, and had he met with several lucky incidents soon after, it probably had changed his propensity to gloom and peevishness, by exciting such feelings of good humour and serenity as would gradually have acquired the force of habit, and given quite a different complexion to his character.

An elegant writer speaking of that affair, makes the following remark, after mentioning the disappointment relative to the fish.

"This little incident, perhaps, gave the first wrong exercise to a mind, predisposed to such impressions; and by operating so long and so forcibly, might possibly lay the foundation of the dean's subsequent peevishness, passion, misanthropy and final insanity."

The same author mentions many instances of the lasting associations that are produced by accidental circumstances, and which may have a very forcible impression in directing the efforts of the understanding, and the feelings of the heart, differently from the course they had taken, previous to such accidents. Among other instances the following is a pertinent one. "Dr. Conyers Middleton, one of the most learned, various and elegant writers of the present age, is said to have been much more addicted, in the early part of life, to music, than to science. But he was roused from his favorite amusement, and stimulated to the closest application to study, by a sarcasm of his rival and enemy, the celebrated dr. Bently, who stigmatized him with the name of *fiddler*. And indignation made him eager to convince the doctor and the world, that he could write as well as fiddle; a conviction, of which his opponent had, afterwards, the most painful experience.

The death of a friend, and other heavy afflictions sometimes give a gloomy cast to the mind, and lead it into a train of melancholy reflections: which, if not counteracted by incidents that promote cheerfulness, may become habitual. It is of the highest importance that people guard themselves against that association of ideas which particular events may create. By indulging a train of feelings that are excited accidentally, they diffuse themselves through their whole life and character. One man is thus rendered passionate and peevish; another gloomy and discontented, and a third capricious and inconstant. Had either of them carefully watched over the impressions, when they were first raised, they could easily have escaped the habits which became so durable and pernicious.

On the FAIR SEX.

[*By doctor* LANGHORNE.]

THE *benevolent author of the universe, consulting only the happiness of his creatures, has appointed a variety of means to promote the sweet union of love. Probably for this end alone he constituted difference of sexes. And what has he not done for the female of our own species, to make her amiable in our own eyes? All the soft and gentle graces, the sweet smiles of winning beauty, the obedient blush of modesty, and charming fear of dependent weakness, and the tender apprehensions of the feeling heart, are for this purpose appropriated to the lovely sex. By what fine proportions, what nicely moulded features, what expressive eyes, what delicate complexions, are many of them distinguished! many of them whose beauty is the least of their praise; for their's is the finer order ornaments of the mind, sense embellished and humanized by an habitual softness of manners, and knowledge collected from the labor of the nurses. Theirs is the practice of every moral and social duty. All the virtues that are founded in the sensibility of the heart, are eminently their's. Pity—the attribute of angels, and friendship—the balm of life, delight to dwell in the female breast. What a forlorn, what a savage creature would man be, without the humanizing offices of the gentle sex! how much are his mind and his manners softened by the delicate passion of love! Is it not for the fair sex that his affections, that he studies all the elegant and embellishing graces? does he not imitate her polished manners, and acquire, as it were by sympathy, her tender and delicate sentiments? after the endearing union of their loves and interests, where mutual confidence has removed every apprehension, what are the pleasures which he may enjoy? How are his cares softened, his prospects brightened, his delights enhanced by communication? how ungrateful, then, should he reproach that amiable sex, from whom he derives, in some measure, both his virtue and his happiness!*

STATE *of* VERMONT.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Given at headquarters, Castleton, October 25, 1790.

HIS excellency the commander in chief has been pleased to appoint col. Ira Allen, and lieut. col. Stephen Keys, majors David Fay and Oliver Gallup, to be his aids de camp: Allen and Keys to rank as colonels; Fay and Gallup as lieut. colonels in the line, and all officers and soldiers belonging to the militia of this state, are required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Extract from general orders,
JOSEPH FAY, *adjutant general.*

THE hon. Peter Olcott, esq; lieut. general of the militia of the state of Vermont, has been pleased to appoint major Jasper Murdock, Martin Chittenden, and Roger Enos, jun. to be his aids de camp, with the rank of majors in the line of this state, and all officers and soldiers are required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

PETER OLCOTT, lieut. gen.
Castleton, October 25, 1790.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Given at headquarters, Castleton, October 26th, 1790.

HIS excellency the commander in chief has been pleased to make the following arrangements for dividing the second division of the militia of this state into two distinct divisions, viz. That the counties of Addison and Chittenden form one entire new division, to be dignified and known by the name of the third division of the militia of the state of Vermont. His excellency has also been pleased to order, that said division be formed into two brigades, viz. that the county of Chittenden form one entire new brigade, to be dignified and known by the name of the seventh brigade of the militia of the state of Vermont.

His excellency has been further pleased to order, that the second regiment in the sixth brigade of this state, be divided into two regiments, viz. that the lines of the probate districts of Alburgh and Georgia, be the lines dividing said regiment, and that all the militia within the lines of said districts be formed into a new regiment, to be dignified and known by the name of the second regiment in the seventh brigade.

His excellency further orders, that the second regiment in the fifth brigade, be divided as follows, viz. beginning at the southeast corner of Concord, and running westwardly on the southwardly line of said Concord, to the southwestwardly corner thereof, then northwardly to the southeast corner of Victory: then westwardly, on the southwardly line of Victory, to the southwestwardly corner of Victory: then northwardly, on the eastwardly line of Brunswick to the northeastwardly corner thereof: then westwardly, on the southwardly lines of Fairhaven, Newark and Westmore, to the southwestwardly corner of said Westmore: then northwardly, on the westwardly line thereof to the southwardly line of Navy: then westwardly, on the southwardly lines of Navy and Salem, to lake Mumphramagog: thence along the eastwardly shore of said lake to the line of the state.

The northeastwardly territory of land, and inhabitants included northeastwardly of the above described lines, to be formed into a distinct corps, to be under the command of a major commandant for the time being, and to do duty under the orders of the brigadier general, or officer commanding said brigade, and to make returns in the same manner as the other regiments of said brigade.

JOSEPH FAY, *adjutant general.*

In consequence of the foregoing arrangements, the hon. Ira Allen, esq. was elected by the committee of both houses, brigadier general of the seventh brigade, and accor-

wards elected major general of the third division.

The hon. Jonathan Spafford was then elected brigadier general in the place of Ira Allen, promoted.

United Columbia.

Virginia.

WINCHESTER, *Sept. 27.* IN consequence of a recent dispute having happened between a party of french emigrants, on their way to the western country, and some of the citizens, it is thought advisable, to prevent an exaggerated account being circulated, to give an exact and true statement of the transaction, so far as the circumstances can with certainty be ascertained.

Its origin may with propriety be attributed to that bane of society, spiritous liquor. A contest having arisen between a certain Hugh Morrison and a frenchman—during the conflict Morrison's children ran in different routs, with the cries of murder, to alarm the neighbours; the consequence of which was, that some of the citizens (governed by warmth and passion, having their tempers irritated by some irregularities of a party which preceded these men) armed themselves without reflecting on the consequences, and set out in pursuit of the persons whom the children informed them had occasioned the death of their father, (which report was without foundation) and overtaking a party, about four miles from Morrison's house, an engagement took place, of a much more serious nature than the first. Contrary to the wish, and in opposition to the exertions of some of the frenchmen, a few shots were exchanged—three frenchmen and three americans were wounded, but it is hoped not dangerously.

The parties now see their folly, and most sincerely regret that a contest should have arisen between persons, who, in their cool moments, feel themselves allied to each other by the firmest ties of gratitude and friendship, and who have now no other wish than that the whole transaction may be buried in oblivion.

Maryland.

GEORGETOWN, *Oct. 20.* Last Friday arrived here from Mountvernon, the president of the united states; and on Saturday morning, in company with the principal gentlemen of this town and neighborhood, set out to view the country adjacent to the river Patowmack, in order to fix upon a proper situation for the grand columbian federal city. The president returned on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning early set out for the great falls, Conogocheague.

We are informed that since the arrival of the president in our parts, bets respecting the seat of government ran high in favor of Georgetown; by the return of the president we hope to have it in our power to lay a circumstantial account of this important matter before the public.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct. 18.* Friday last a large french ship arrived here from Havredegrace, with 81 passengers, who are going to occupy a considerable tract of land in Kentucky. This vessel left France on the 24th of August, and brings some vague accounts respecting european politics. Fell in with the british fleet in the channel, and counted 42 sail. The spanish fleet was at sea, but not far from Cadiz.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Oct. 22.* There lives at this time, in Westminster, (England) a dutch gentleman, who from english funds has an annual income of three thousand pounds. He has also very large property in the funds of France and Holland, which in effect he has never touched nor seen; as soon as the dividends become due from either, his agents purchase new stock, which they progressively accumulate. The wonder remains to be told—he lives up two pair of stairs, paying fifteen shillings a week for his apartments; the aggregate of all his other expenses does not exceed a guinea more; his increasing oppulence therefore may be easily imagined. He utters loud complaints about the extravagance of the times, and makes it a matter of great exultation, that he is never in debt. He has no relations; nor does it appear that he is attached to any one human being in preference to another. It is not therefore improbable but that this eccentric character may, in the words of Pope,

"Die and endow a college, or a cat."

ALBANY, *Nov. 1.* Great discontents have taken place in Georgia in consequence of the treaty concluded in Newyork last summer between the united states and the Creek indians. A company is now formed in that state called the combined society, who have drawn up and subscribed a set of articles, to carry into effect a plan for promoting migration, and settling the vacant territory of Georgia. This tract of country is described as lying south of the river Oconie, bounding by a line running from the head or source of the Apalachee river in a direct line to the head of Flint river; thence down Flint river to its confluence with the Chattahouchee; thence in a direct line to the head or source of Saintmary's; thence to the confluence of Oconie and Ooakmulgee river; thence up the river Oconie to the place of beginning. The whole tract is estimated to include about eight millions of acres, which was set apart by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, in August, 1787, for accommodating their late state troops. The combined society have agreed to purchase the above described tract of the state of Georgia.

Captain Dalton, of the schooner Nancy and John, who lately arrived at Charleston, informs, that on his passage from Lisbon, he was chased by a pirate, from four o'clock in the afternoon till ten o'clock in the evening, when providentially he left her in a very heavy fog. She is a small brig, english built, and appeared to be well manned.

Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, *Oct. 16.* One squash seed in the garden of mr. Jonathan Southmayd, produced two hundred squashes.—A pumpkin in the garden of mr. Joel Adkins, weighs one hundred and forty pounds.—One cabbage stalk in the garden of captain Timothy Starr, jun. bore three heads of a good size.—The printer hereof has an apple, left by mr. William Hall, which weighs 20 ounces.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *Oct. 20.* By capt. Ward, who arrived here from Martinique, since our last, we learn, that the commotions which have so long agitated that island, have produced a melancholy scene of human carnage. Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that island. Count Damas, (the governor) the principal planters, the king's troops, and free mulattoes, form one party, which is denominated the royalists; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of Saintpetre, and some of Portroyal, who are called the revolutionists. In a former tumult, the latter executed several mulattoes; which occasioned the expedition against Saintpierre, commanded by count Damas, and the viscount de Ponteves Gien. The ringleaders of the mob who murdered the mulattoes, were apprehended—some were committed to gaol, and others sent to France; and tranquility was thereby restored for a time. Since then the Saintpierre revolutionists have demanded of the governor, that the prisoners in gaol should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to France, stopped, the mulattoes disarmed, and fort Bourbon put into their possession. These the governor could not comply with; but the revolutionists found means to get possession of fort Bourbon, on which the governor and his officers retired to Gournon, where the assembly was sitting; and the Saintpierre people fitted out five cutters, to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the revolutionists in fort Bourbon: in consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the plantations. One of these parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes, (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes, &c. immediately set fire, and as the revolutionists issued therefrom, massacred them, without distinction, to the number of 784; with the loss only of five or six. Captain Ward had the account of the numbers killed, from officers who counted the dead bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn, never to carry any more of their produce to the market of Saintpierre; and the count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submission, or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island when captain Ward left it.

STOCKBRIDGE, *Nov. 2.* The Boston papers mention, with regret, that the death of that illustrious patriot, statesman, and philosopher, the honorable James Bowdoin, esquire, is momently expected.

The Strafford Recorder, printed at Dover, says, it must redound to the honor of New-hampshire, when it is known, that; from the time of passing the revenue law, to this period, not one breach of the act has taken place in that district.

The french, says a late british publication, with their usual activity, are taking the most effectual means of spreading over Europe the knowledge necessary to inspire their fellow creatures with a just sense of their rank; and as french books and papers are proscribed in every despotic country, they have manufactured many thousands of handkerchiefs, on which they have printed, in all the european languages, the declaration of the rights of man, and these handkerchiefs they have sent to the fare at Franckfort, the great mart of Germany, and to which the chapmen of all countries come. They were bought up with avidity, and are already dispersed over Europe.

Westindies.

DOMINICA, *Sept. 10.* Last Sunday arrived here a small vessel from Martinique, with upwards of fifty refugees on board, some of whom are said to be of the most respectable characters and connections in that island.—Their flight has been occasioned by another change in the order of things there. This is said to be the seventh revolution in the government of that island in the course of a few months.

The governor, monsieur Damas, was confined to the limits of fort Royal when the vessel came away; and it is reported that he has since escaped to Grenada, from whence he is preparing for his immediate departure for France; as is also a government brig now in this harbor. All the government vessels in that island were ordered to depart immediately, on the inhabitants getting possession of the forts. This new change has fortunately been effected without the scene of bloodshed and massacre which that island has so often experienced since the commencement of the french revolution.

EXTRACT.

FRANKLIN, chapter ii. verse 1. 2. 3.

1. And he arose and said unto the people of his nation, *let there be a plough: for by industry* we live.

2. Moreover, engrave thereon, and cry with a loud voice, unto the people—*work and abound.*

3. And let it be seen in your ornaments, and in your writings, that you may be as a shining light unto the nations afar off.

New-hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, *Oct.* 13. Last Friday a strange person made his appearance in this town who said he was the son of Baron Steuben. His dress was rather ordinary. He had a large sum of money about him, chiefly gold, of which he was uncommonly profuse. He has since gone to Boston.

In the district of Maine, it is said there has been no choice of a federal representative. The principal candidates are, hon George Thatcher, Josiah Thatcher, and Nathaniel Wells, esq'rs. A writer in favor of the last mentioned gentleman, says, "he is a man that fears God, and understands navigation."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Lincoln, dated the 11th ult.

"We have had a very wet season since you went from us, and the *grasshoppers* are innumerable; they have eat up all the gardens, and all the grass; of course, as a natural consequence, we have no milk, neither shall we have any beef or butter this season; the corn has also suffered very much from those insects."

Extract of a letter from Lexington (Kentucky) Sept. 9.

"I retire a short time from the bustle of a campaign's preparation, to address a few lines to you, expressive of a wish that this may meet you in health and good spirits, the latter of which is at present particularly my portion, from the pleasure I promise myself in attending the troops on their expedition over the Ohio for sixty days. We start tomorrow from this town, with high hopes and small apprehensions.

'One thousand men march from this district, which, added to the pennsylvanians and regulars, we suppose will amount to near two thousand men.—What is to stand against this force, well appointed as it will be? cannon are to be taken along also.

"The devastations and murders of the indians upon our frontiers, in every direction, ought not any longer to be submitted to,—But how inconsistent are mankind,—what insolent and abusive reflections have not, till lately, been made against congress, for their supposed neglect of us? and now that they have directed offensive operations, the greatest, general, and most positive backwardness has been shown by the country.—I do myself the honor of a voluntary tender of my services."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Nov.* 8.

Extract of a letter from Newyork, dated October 30.

"You cannot but be sensible that candour has graced the conduct of this state in its late negociation with you: I am glad to find your legislature have ratified our conditions. The sum of £.9000 is but a trifle, if it terminates contention, and establishes amity between neighboring states. Many among us (especially members of the law) argued, that *ten cents* per acre would not have amounted to half the sum: but when we reflect what a scene of contention it might have opened, and how expensive determinations at law would have been, the ruin of numbers seems to have been contained in the latter, while scarce the idea of difficulty is involved in the former. Those who are of an antifederal turn both among you and us, will start objections to your accession to the union: among other matters, the payment of a quota of the public debt may be held up as a bugbear: but when any man of common capacity, reflects on the exertions made and making to discharge these demands; when he takes into view the growing state of our commerce, and consequent encrease of the public revenue by impost and excise, the result of the reflection must be, that direct taxation can never arise from present debts, and through the mean of indirect taxation you already pay your full proportion towards supporting the federal government.—I affirmed that you paid your full proportion—you indirectly pay much more while deprived of the benefits of representation. The prevalent wish here, is perpetual union between Newyork and Vermont, and a just proportion of northern influence in Congress.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remark, that the tranquility of the union is an evidence of the goodness of the federal constitution. How soon after its adoption does the animosities of the most antifederal states subside to peace. May providence conduct you to the union, and happiness be the result."

A correspondent observes, that to him there appears to be an impropriety in a suggestion he has often heard, since the measure of calling a convention has been ordered by the legislature, viz. that the representatives of the several towns would be proper persons to form the convention. The reason he assigns, in support of his opinion, is, that the representatives have already, implicitly, declared their opinion in favor of the adoption of the constitution of the union, by Vermont; consequently the necessity of deliberating on the subject of the propriety of that measure will be foreclosed. He observes that he is in sentiment perfectly federal, yet in as much as deliberation on the subject is the order, we ought, says he, to appoint men free from the bias of former public determination. Another objection is, that there is at least a probability of the session of assembly commencing before the convention close their deliberations and get ready to bring forward their result.

By the Boston papers we find, that the humane society of that commonwealth has erected six houses within and near the harbor of Boston, at judicious distances, for the relief and preservation of *shipwrecked seamen*, viz. two on *Lovewell's island*, two on *Nantasket beach*, one on *Calef's island*, and one on *Scituate beach* near *White's ferry*.

A late institution of a humane tendency is highly spoken of at Dublin. It is a sort of penitentiary house, where young culprits are to be confined in seperate cells. Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick is at the head of this undertaking. He has already seventy pupils under his care, ten of whom are under eight years of age, and yet old offenders.

Among the valuable papers in the Scotch college at Paris, which tend to illustrate certain parts of the british history, there is the will of Mary, queen of Scots, written with her own hand, in which many words are apparently blotted with the tears of that beautiful and unfortunate princess. To preserve these papers application has been made to the national assembly by the british minister at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 22.

"An idea now prevails in the national assembly of this empire, which is, without a doubt, the greatest and most benevolent that ever entered into the minds of any body of men possessing power, influence and the confidence of twentyfive millions of people. This idea is no less than that of the establishment of universal peace over the whole earth, by forming such treaties between the different nations of Europe, and by so exactly specifying the boundaries, and political as well as commercial rights of each, as that by having no cause of quarrel among themselves, their united force and influence, founded upon sentiments of reason and philosophy, shall so overballance the designs of the petulant and ambitious of other continents, as to prevent in future the possibility of the havoc that has in times past been made in the world, by the pride and ignorance of princes and their ministers and minions. The first step towards this grand object is, the renovation of our compact with Spain, and a provisional extension of all our treaties now subsisting with other foreign powers. To carry the whole of this great scheme into effect, will require time; and when so potent a nation as the french begins in earnest upon the plan of universal pacification, who can reasonably doubt of the reality of its future establishment?

The elder Mirabeau, speaking of the american congress, says, "I cannot but admire that those whom we once esteemed a rude and barbarous people, have already set an example to the old world in the intricate science of government. I may safely pronounce the representatives in the american legislature to be the first body of philosophers who have ever had it in their power to assemble peaceably together in a legislative capacity, and deliberate upon the rights of nations and of men. The world indeed, has been long enough under the controul of bullies and ruffians, it is time that men of sentiment, learning and benevolence begin to have the sway; these are the lights that must guide our species to that true dignity, which their station in the chain of created intelligence demands."

By account from Massachusetts it appears, that the hon. mr. Sedgwick, in the upper district, has above three fourths of all the votes. Mr. Ames above four fifths in Suffolk. Mr. Goodhue above six sevenths in Essex; and mr. Gerry a considerable majority in Middlesex. This general suffrage of the people of Massachusetts, to the leading members of their present representation, while it must prove flattering to the gentlemen re-elected, and honorable to the commonwealth, decidedly evinces, that their conduct in the august councils of the union has received the approbation of the true friends to their country, any thing in the numerous ebullitions of the press for some time past, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Extract of a letter from Penobscot, to a gentleman in Boston, dated October 7.

"I send you some particulars respecting the taking of the murderer Hadlock. One of his neighbors on going to his house, on some business with his son, saw the old man there; but before he could muster a party to take him, he went off in a fishing schooner belonging to his son in law, one Manchester. Upon which a party mustered and went on board two fishing schooners, in quest of him. On coming up with the schooner about twelve of the party boarded her, when Manchester swore that his father was not there, and that they might depend upon it by all that was sacred. Some of them believed him, among whom was one Jacob Read, who stepped below to warm his fingers. As he was sitting by the fire he heard a gunlock snap, and turning round saw Hadlock in the cabin, with a gun presented towards the men on the deck, who were to the number of ten or eleven, all in a cluster. Had the gun been discharged at the time Hadlock pulled the trigger, it is probable he would have killed and wounded as many as five or six, as the gun proved to have been loaded with two balls and eighteen buck shot.

"As soon as Read saw him he sprang and seized the gun, which Hadlock immediately gave up, and caught hold of a bayonet which lay near him, and stabbed Read in five places, two of them very badly the worst wound is in his belly, where the bayonet went in so far as to bring out part of the caul; but I believe he will recover from them: I saw him, and had the account I now send you from his own mouth. After Hadlock was secured, he would foam at the mouth, and damn his gun for not going off, as he said he should have died in peace if he had killed about a dozen of them."

HOLY BIBLE.

Printingoffice, Worcester, Oct. 1, 1790.

MR. Thomas most respectfully begs leave to inform the public, that his edition of the large royal quarto Bible is now committed to the press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will admit.

The many discouragements he has met with in getting forward with this large, expensive and important undertaking, he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the real size of a royal quarto Bible—many suppose there is no difference in the size and quality of quarto bibles; whereas there are quarto bibles of many sizes and qualities, as well as duodecimos, octavos, and folios. The edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of quartos, and of the first quality; and the british editions are commonly sold in this country and the other states at *eight dollars* each—his edition is to be but *seven dollars*, and warranted that they shall be, at least, equally as good—smaller quarto bibles are sold from 10*s.* to 24*s* each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of bibles, and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of his edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any english edition of its size and quality now selling on the continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, that when facts are known, he should be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—he requests that the rev. clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—he wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the subscription papers, will be pleased to do it by the first of January next. Those who have returned their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ I. THOMAS *requests such of his brother printers, who wish well to this undertaking, to give the above a place in their papers.*

THE hon. judge of probate for the district of Westminster, having appointed us the subscribers commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joseph Rasey, late of Townshend, in the county of Windham, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Tyler, esq. in Townshend aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of November, and the first and last Tuesdays of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning on each of said days. Every account must be duly attested.

JOSEPH TYLER,
BENJAMIN MURDOCK.

Townshend, *October* 29, 1790. 24*6

WHEREAS the proprietors of the township of Concord, at an adjourned meeting, holden at the house of lieut. Samuel Taylor, in Rockingham, on the 29th day of September last, voted a tax of three shillings on each proprietors right in said Concord, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont. Said tax was for a proprietor's back, transfering the records, and inserting sundry advertisements. This is therefore to notify said proprietors to pay said tax immediately, to the subscriber, living in Rockingham, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOLTON, collector.

Rockingham, *October* 15, 1790. 4W6

THE proprietors of Somerset, in the county of Windham and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of one penny halfpenny per acre, granted by the legislature at their session in Newbury, in October, 1787, are informed, that the vendue for the sale of their lands, for payment of said tax, stands adjourned to the second Tuesday in December, then to be holden at the house of DANIEL RICE, in Somerset, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

DANIEL RICE, collector.

Somerset, Nov. 5, 1790. 4*6

Excellent INDIGO, SNUFF, *or* CAKE SOAP, *will be exchanged for* RAGS, *or green Sheep Skins with or without the wool, by the printers.*

Parnassian Chronicle.

The following beautiful lines were written by mr. Cumberland, on the marriage of miss Sackville to mr. Herbert.

YE solemn pedagogues, who teach,
A language by eight parts of speech,
Can any of you all impart
A rule to conjugate the heart?
Grammarians, did you ever try
To construe and expound the eye?
And from the syntax of the face
Decline its gender and its case?
What said the nuptial tear that fell
From fair Eliza, can you tell?
And yet it spoke upon her cheek
As eloquent as tear could speak.—
"Here at God's altar as I stand,
To plight my vows and yield my hand;
With faultering tongue whilst I proclaim
The cession of my virgin name;
Whilst in my ear is read at large
The Rubric's stern unsoftened charge,
Spare me (the silent pleader cries,)
And spare me ye surrounding eyes!
Usher'd amidst a blaze of light,
Whilst here I pass in public sight,
Or kneeling by a father's side
Renounce the daughter for the bride;
Ye sisters to my soul so dear,
Say, can I check the falling tear?
When at this awful hour I cast
My memmory back on time that's past,
Ungrateful were I to forbear
This tribute to a father's care;
For all he suffered, all he taught
Is there not due some tender thought?
And may not one fond tear be given
To a dear saint that rests in heaven?
And you to whom I now betroth,
In sight of heaven, my nuptial oath;
Who to nobility of birth
True honor join, and native worth,
If my accordant bosom draws
One sigh, misconstrue not the cause;
Trust me, though weeping, I rejoice,
And, blushing, glory in my choice."

Miscellany.

From the NEWYORK JOURNAL.

IF the press was not a "terror to evil doers, and a praise to those who do well," it would yet deserve the protection of every philosopher, who values the improvement of the human mind. When the press is restrained, the mass of the people will remain in ignorance and stupidity, and the insipid works of a few timid authors will scarcely command a reader. In popular governments authors write with animation and boldness, and the people read with avidity: knowledge in those governments is diffusive, and the people share the enjoyments of genius with the church and the bar. The citizens of republican governments are distinguished by prominent features of intelligence, and their expanded minds embrace all the principles of government. And the active and jealous curiosity, investigates the principles, the motives, the designs, and the intrigues of their rulers. The dignity of men is preserved in free governments, when slavery degrades human nature to a level with the brute creation, and levels reason with his tenets. Longinus, speaking of the Roman degeneracy after they had lost their republican character, has this sublime passage—"In the same manner, says he, as some children always remain pygmies, whose infant limbs have been too closely confined; thus our tender minds, fettered by the prejudices and habits of a first servitude, are unable to expand themselves, or to attain that wellproportioned greatness, which we admire in the ancients, who living under popular governments, wrote with the same freedom as they acted."

SOON after the conclusion of the French war, in queen Anne's time, a young pert officer, who had but lately entered the service, came to a tavern, where major Johnson, a brave rough old officer, and one that fear'd the Lord, usually resorted. The young gentleman, while at dinner, was venting some newfangled notions, and speaking in the gaiety of his humour against the dispensations of providence. The major at first only desired him to speak more respectfully of one for whom all the company had an honor; but finding him run on began to reprimand him in a more forcible manner. "Young man" said he, "do not abuse your benefactor while you are eating his bread. Consider whose air you breathe, whose presence you are in, and who it is that gave you the very power which you make use of to his dishonor. The young fellow, who thought to turn matters into a jest, asked him if he was going to preach, but at the same time desired him to take care what he said when he spoke to a man of honor. "A man of honor!" says the major, "thou art a blasphemer and an infidel, and I shall use you as such." In short, the quarrel ran so high, that the young officer challenged the major. Upon their coming into the garden, the old fellow advised his antagonist to consider the place into which one pass might plunge him; but finding him grow upon him to a degree of scurrility, as believing the advice proceeded from fear, "sirrah," said he, "if a thunderbolt does not strike thee before I come at thee, I shall not fail to chastise thee for thy profaneness to thy maker, and thy insolence to his servant." Upon this he drew his sword, and cried out with a loud voice, the sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" which so terrified his antagonist, that he was immediately thrown upon his knees. In this posture he begged his life; which the major refused to grant, untill he asked pardon in a short extempore prayer, which the proselyte did to the great amusement of the company.

The VANITY of HUMAN LIFE.

THE christian religion commands us to weep as though we wept not; that is, while we indulge the natural sorrows of our hearts, not to weep or mourn as though we despaired of ever enjoying the company of our friends again, or expected no season of comfort. "While therefore," as the apostle says, "we look not at the things which are seen; but at the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal; for our light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory:" let the young and the lively learn from this, and from various other instances, the vanity of life: and considering how soon it may be ended with them forever, contemn the follies and vicious pleasures of fleeting sense. These will not, they cannot, smooth the couch of old age, ease the aching head, or animate the wounded heart, when laying on our last bed. If virtuous reflection does not then inspire us with cheering hope, death will indeed be a dreadful stroke, not only to ourselves but to our surviving friends. Soon shall the wintry season of life overtake us, or the barbed arrow of relentless death send us into eternity. In either case therefore, it behoveth us, above all things to consider our ways and to prepare for futurity. "Remember thy creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say I have no pleasure in them."

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session at Westminster, grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in Fairfax, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in said town—this is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to work out their respective proportions of said tax, any time before the fifteenth day of February next, on application to the subscribers, who are duly appointed a committee to superintend said business.

NATHAN SPAFFORD,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
ELISHA FARWELL.

Fairfax, Oct. 25, 1790. 23-25

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

G O O D S.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

DANIEL BEEMAN,

Postrider from BENNINGTON *to* DORSET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that the several places provided to store grain in the present year, are as follows, viz. At *Shaftsbury*, DANIEL CLARK, merchant:—at *Arlington*, esquire CANFIELD:—at *Sunderland*, RICHARD SEAMAN, merchant:—at *Manchester*, mr. WILLIAM MYNDERSE, merchant:—at *Dorset*, ASA FARWELL, innkeeper, *&c.* It is expected that those gentlemen who have taken, and still continue to take, papers, will be so kind as to deposit their pay at some of the abovementioned stores, before the 8th day of *March* next, in WHEAT, RYE, or CORN, according to the subscriber's advertisement in *March* last, viz. wheat at 4s. per bushel, or corn and rye equivalent;—at which time the year will commence, and those who do not comply, and pay the grain by the 8th of *March*, it will be expected, mean to pay CASH in lieu thereof.

Bennington, Oct. 11.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the honorable court of probate for the district of Addison, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of William Danaghy, late of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwellinghouse of William Slade, in said Cornwall, on the first Monday of December and January next, from one till eight o'clock p. m. on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

WILLIAM SLADE,
ABIEL LINSLEY.

October 20th, 1790. 2*4

LOST, a few days ago, between landlord Andrus' in Arlington, and the courthouse in Bennington, a SPUR, plated with silver. Whoever will leave it with mr. Griswold, innholder, of Bennington, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Nov. 1.

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL, A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age, As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the imperious* FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1790. [NUMBER 25.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

BENEVOLENCE.

A fragment.

AS soon as I had deposited my uncles remains in the grave, I applied myself to an investigation of his papers, among which I found one that gave me great pain, by discovering my deceased uncle to have been not only mercenary, but cruel from his own account of the objects suffering by his inhumanity. "A man wellbred, early initiated in the comforts of life, with four children," I read no more—"Heavens, I exclaimed, and are they now enduring confinement within the dreary walls of a prison? possibly with a bare sufficiency to support nature! forbid it justice that this family should remain in captivity any longer—Heaven has given me the means, and I will fly this instant to perform my duty." I immediately went to the prison and enquired of the keeper the way to the apartment of the unhappy parent, and also his claim against him; the last he immediately replied to & I paid him. He told me he was obliged to me as he never expected it; he thought Tristenus was a fixt lodger and nothing but death would have parted them. "Go that way says he, his is the fourth door on the left hand, there you will find him; he is always at home." The fellow spoke the latter part with such unconcern that I could hardly refrain from bestowing upon him the epithet brute! I had now got to the door, when I looked through the keyhole and saw him sitting on a stool in a dejected posture, his head reclined on his lefthand; I knocked gently, when a low voice uttered walk in. When I entered Tristenus bowed gracefully. He had two children with him, boys, the eldest about six, and the youngest four years old. He was under providence, their only parent; grief, on account of his losses, and the death of two of the children, had deprived them of a tender mother, and himself of the most amiable and disinterested woman in the world. He had just given his children their dinners, a piece of bread only; another piece lay upon an old table, intended no doubt for himself; a broken mouthed jug, with water; was also on the table. I saw neither bed nor chair in the room, but in the corner stood an old couch, which I suppose served them for their resting place. With much courtesy he asked my business with him. His manner of putting that question had such an effect upon my feelings that I could not immediately answer to it. I hope, sir, says he, curiosity has not brought you here to see a miserable but once happy man—I could only say no—while I wiped off a tear which had involuntarily fallen on my cheek. He saw it, and instantly said, are you unhappy too? I told him I was a friend—he bowed—that I brought him happy tidings—he shook his head, and fetched a deep sigh.—His children during our conversation, had crept about his knees, and the youngest was applying his crust to his father's lips with both his hands. Eat pappa, says he,—no, replied the father, you must eat Henry, or give what you can spare to Charles, I have enough. The children continued to talk, and I did not choose to interrupt their little discourse, but looked upon them with wonder, till it was broken off by the father desiring their silence. I now told him his creditor was dead, and that his heir had ordered his immediate enlargement. At this declaration I perceived uncommon brightness in his eyes; they sparkled with joy mixed with gratitude, but he remained silent, while his eldest boy, with all the power of voice he was capable of, said, and shall we now go into the fields pappa, and hear the birds sing?" Tristenus did not even answer the child, but seemed entirely lost in thought. After a considerable pause I told him, every expence was paid necessary to give him immediate enlargement, and that he might quit his disagreeable situation immediately. With looks of astonishment, his eyes cast upward and his hands folded, he faintly uttered "blessed heaven! into whose charge I have committed myself aud my dear little infants! thou who hast been my comforter in extreme distress, enable me to bear this. Here he paused—then with tears trickling down his faded cheeks, he continued, O most virtuous Eliza, could heaven but have spared you till this hour I had indeed been happy!—During these exclaimations, I took an opportunity to put an hundred pound bank note into the hand of Charles, telling him at the same time to give it to his father, when I was gone, and not before. I then shook him by the hand, embraced his children, wished him happiness, and retired. When I had got into the street, I could not help saying to myself, oh uncle! uncle! what narrowprincipled motive could have induced you to hold so excellent a man in bondage? I pray heaven forgive it!—This action has given me more pleasure, more heartfelt satisfaction than any other of my life. My worldly gifts enable me to do good. I lost not the opportunity; and I trust it will afford me ample recompence in my last mome nts.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

MONSIEUR Volney, speaking of imprisonment for debt, observes, this is a refinement in cruelty with which even the Turks are unacquainted. There the debtor is obliged, indeed, to give up all his property to the last farthing, but here his mortification ends; he is not cooped up in an iron cage, as with us, purely for being unfortunate. There seems to want a reform in this particular, among all the nations of Christendom, but it must originate with those who have power, character and influence in the world, and cannot be expected to be brought about merely by a few speculative philosophers over the midnight lamp. Such may indeed point out the way of reforming abuses, but it must be men of the world to carry their plans into execution. It is indeed surprizing how those whom we call great men, who are wallowing in riches and affluence, can pass daily by abodes of sorrow in their splendid equipages, without once taking into consideration the miseries of their fellow creatures, the victims of savage barbarity: who, in these dismal retreats, at a distance from their families and friends, are suffering the consequences of a mean and pitiful resentment.

HUMANITY.

THE progress of humanity in the present century is a subject which must affect every feeling mind with pleasure. In Europe torture, which for centuries has disgraced mankind, has, in many places, been abolished. Sanguinary punishments have become less frequent, and the remonstrances of those who dispute the right of society to take away the life of any of its members, are no longer considered as the visions of a distempered brain. Pennsylvania has not remained an idle spectator of the reformation which is taking place in the world. Her legislatures have made the most ample provisions for the abolishing of slavery, and have limited the punishment of death to four crimes; and there is every reason to expect, from the attention which enlightened and humane men have been induced to pay the subject, that ere long a capital crime will be unknown, and that our object will be, not to cut off an offending member, but to restore him to a state of virtue, and to oblige him to make reparation to society for the injury which he has done.

The MORALIST.

A due regard to reputation an indispensible qualification.

HAVE regard to thy name, says the wise son of Sirach, for that will continue with thee above a thousand great treasures of gold. The young person who is careless of blame, and indifferent to the esteem of the wise and prudent part of the world, is not only a most dangerous companion, but gives a certain proof of the want of rectitude in his own mind. Discretion is the guardian of all the virtues; and when she forsakes them they cannot long resist the attacks of an enemy.

There is a profligacy of spirit in defying the rules of decorum, and despising censure, which seldom ends otherwise than in extreme corruption and utter ruin.—— Modesty and prudence are qualities that early display themselves, and are easily discerned; where these do not appear, you should avoid not only friendship but every step towards intimacy, lest your own character should suffer along with that of your companion; but where they shine forth in any eminent degree, you may safely cultivate an acquaintance, in the reasonable hope of finding the solid fruits of virtue beneath such sweet and promising blossoms: should you be disappointed, you will at least have run no risk in the search after them, and may cherish as creditable, the person so adorned, though he may not deserve a place in your inmost heart.

From the NEWYORK JOURNAL, &c.

Mr. Greenleaf,

QUERE—would it not be advancive of the interests and credits of this growing empire, should some of the principal arts and trades be so regulated as that they might be carried on more extensively, and to greater perfection than heretofore? to that end, is it not fit and proper that every person who sets up a business should prove, by an indenture or otherwise, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to that trade, and that he should make it appear, that he is adequate to the business?

This, sir, will make compleat workmen; every apprentice will naturally aspire after perfection, in his branch of business, and his parents will oblige his master to do his duty, in teaching and obliging the apprentice to do his work well. This will be a credit to the workmen and an advantage to the purchaser.

The above hint is submitted for an abler pen to enlarge upon, by

A Cabinetmaker.

The above hint was proposed originally in Newyork, but the grievance is not local.

Story of the thirteen partners.

THIRTEEN persons once entered into a company, to carry on a considerable work, for which it was necessary they should incur large debts. They appointed directors to manage the works: but having no stock or public funds, they agreed that each member of the company should make advances out of his own pocket, for the good of the whole; and that when the work was completed, they would come to a settlement, and each be repaid what he had advanced beyond his proportion. They went on very well for a few years: some of the members, who were very anxious for the success and prosperity of the company, went heart and hand into the business; hired some of the best workmen at their own expense; purchased materials; and having the thing much at heart, got the best they could of every article; in short did the business so handsomely, as to excite the admiration of all their acquaintance. But as they had no money, they were obliged to run over head and ears in debt: so that though they succeeded in accomplishing the work, they were nearly ruined by it; while the rest of the company had done little or nothing, always making some excuse or other, such as, they were sick, or had made a bad harvest, or they could not find any workmen to hire; or such like pretences; but declaring they would pay their share when the account was settled.

In the mean time, however, it was found necessary by the company, to alter their plan of proceeding. As they had no public stock, and it was thought the works could not be kept up by the unequal contributions of the different members, and that it would be more to the general advantage, that it should be done under one direction out of a common fund, it was proposed that every member should give up to the company the whole of his estate for this purpose, reserving only as much as would maintain himself and his family genteely. As those members of society, who had made large advances, and run themselves deeply in debt for the good of the company, never doubted, but that, when they gave up their estates, it was understood that the company would pay all the debts, which they had contracted for carrying on the works—they had never stipulated that this should be done; thinking it so much a matter of course, as to make any stipulations unnecessary. But to their utter astonishment, as soon as they had signed the new contract, by which they had surrendered up all their estates, they were told by those members of the company who had done very little (though like other people, who do little, they boasted much of their great feats) that they must shift for themselves, and set about paying their debts as well as they could; for that the company could never think of doing it.

I happened to be passing by the house where the directors used to meet to transact their business, and hearing a prodigious loud noise, like a number of people very angry with each other, I inquired at the door, what was the matter in the house; and being told that it was the directors of the company settling their accounts, I walked in, and saw one of the members, (whose name was George) in a violent passion, swearing that he would never consent that the company's money should be fooled away to pay for the bad bargains some of the members had made. "What," said he, "are we to apply the public money to pay for your extravagance and folly?" And then addressing himself to another member, (whose name was Charles) "you," said he, "pretend to great patriotism in the liberality of your undertakings; but we all know well enough, it was your vanity made you launch out into such wild goose schemes; you wanted to distinguish yourself beyond the rest of the members; why must you give two dollars a day for a workman, when we get them for half that sum? why should you go and employ an expensive and extravagant overseer, to look after your part of the works, while other members found they would go on as well without any overseer? besides you contracted these debts long enough ago; why have you not paid them off, as we have done: why did you not make your creditors take as much of your useless property as would sink your whole debt?—but no! by way of superiority over neighbors, you must upon all occasions distinguish yourself from them, and act differently; you must, forsooth, be generous in your poverty, and pay interest to your creditors: what business had you to pay interest? did we pay any interest? no; we knew better, truly; and as our creditors knew us, they never expected it: they were glad, faith, to get any thing. And then, was ever any thing equal to your folly in giving up so readily all that valuble property you had taken from some of your neighbors, when you might so easily have paid off all your debts with it, and we should not have had you here now plagueing us with them? This is what we are to pay for your fits of generosity! were we such idiots as to give up what we had taken? No, no: we knew better than that: we took all that we could lay our hands on: and we kept it, and paid our debts with it: and now we are clear, and you are beggared: and so you shall remain for any help I shall give you: go and tell your creditors you were simpleton enough to give away that property, with which some of the rest of the company paid their debts: and see how they will thank you for your generosity. In future be just, before you be generous."

When he had vented a good part of his anger upon poor Charles, who said nothing all this while, but looked astonished at this unexpected harrangue; George then fell foul of another member, who was as much dipped as Charles, whose name being hard to pronounce, he generally went by the nickname of Melasses (on account of his love for that article); "and you, master Melasses," says he, "how can you pretend to want help to get you out of your troubles, after getting in debt by all the most absurd and romantic schemes? how will you prove, that what you did was for the public good, when it is notorious it was only for your private emolument? what benefit could the company, do you think, derive from that famous expedition of your's, where all your workmen got kot knocked on the head? which you must have expected, had you reflected a moment." "Very true," cried a member of the company, (who, being a good deal of the old woman, went by the name of old Jenny) "that was a fine piece of business truly, and a fine sum. I suppose we shall be charged for it when the partnership accounts come to be settled; and that will be time enough for you to get any thing.———Wait till the accounts be settled, and then, if we owe you any thing, you shall be paid—a fine joke it would be, indeed, to pay your extravagant debts with the company's money. What would my family say, were I to contribute towards paying your debts, when perhaps you will be bro't in debt to the company, and I shall have a considerable demand for the great and important services, and for the millions I have expended for them: look at my claims against the company: see what immense things I have done, for which, I suppose, I shall never be paid; for I am sure the partnership accounts will never be settled; and yet I must assist in paying your debts, and you think this reasonable! It would be the most unjust thing in the world, to which I will never consent, as long as I have any hand in the management of the company's affairs: besides, don't you remember what our original agreement was, when we undertook the works, that every man should do as much as he could; and when the business was over, each man should make out his account of what he had done, and he, that had done least, should pay him that had done most? when the account is settled, if you should prove that you have done more than I have, I shall gladly pay you my proportion."

Old Jenny having sat down, Melasses thus replied—"Why you ranting, boasting, affected old creature, how can you, of all the company, pretend to brag of your exertions, when it is so notorious, that you were the most idle and backward we had among us? and as to your claims against the company, if you had the least grain of modesty and decency in your whole composition, you would never venture to mention them; for they are the most barefaced impositions that ever were seen: and have you the impudence to talk of my extravagant expeditions, when you have charged the company more for one horse, than I have charged for all my workmen for a whole year? You say, Charles and I must wait till the partnership accounts be settled—and yet you believe they never will be settled—why you old hypocrite, do you think we cannot see through your tricks; and that we are such fools, as to be taken in by your reasoning? I believe you would be very sorry, if they were to be settled; for you would be brought finely in debt with all your claims and charges. You do not suppose the company mean to pay you whatever you please to ask: no, faith, when your accounts come to be examined and settled (which I fear will be impracticable from the confused state in which you have kept them) and when they are trimmed down to their right value, I am sure your mountain of a claim will sink down to a mole-hill. But this settlement, even if it be likely ever to be made, cannot take place for several years: and in the mean time, I wish you would tell me, in your profound and superior sagacity, how we are to pay the debts contracted for the good of the company?" "Very true," says Charles, "I wish you would tell us that, old lady;—this is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of. The company have bamboozled us into a new contract, and bamboozled us out of our estates; and then it is made a question how are our creditors to be paid."

As I found the matter was not likely to be soon settled, and that the noise had given me the head-ach, I went home, reflecting what a pity it was, that the harmony of the company should be interrupted by a difference in so plain a case. Though this happened some months ago, I hear the dispute is not yet settled, and it is very uncertain how it will terminate. Some people think it will a good deal depend on the place, where the directors shall fix their next meeting, though I cannot understand what connexion there is between the two questions

Newyork, June 1790.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *Aug. 31.* WE understand it to be the intention of an eminent leader in the irish parliament, to bring forward, early in the next sessions, a discussion of the right of that country to trade directly as well to the Eastindies as to every other part of the globe. Certainly an understanding upon that head is absolutely necessary, previous to the new framing the eastindia company's charter.

The last letters from Spain contradict the accounts of the emperor of Morocco's assassination; though his cruelties and caprices every day subject him to such an accident. He is, however, represented as a warm friend (if such a man can be called a friend) to the english, whose cause he espouses upon every occasion.

Tuesday night last, after the breaking up of the council, a messenger was sent off to earl Gower, our ambassador at Paris, with a strong remonstrance as it is conjectured, to the court of France, on the late resolutions of the national assembly.

That the national assembly, in their decree relative to the family compact, seem to have some reserve in their proceedings, is pretty evident from their intreating his majesty, to change his ambassador in Spain, in order the better to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds between the two nations.

Four more ships of the line have been put into commission in the course of this week.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, *Aug. 14.* A most melancholy accident occurred on Monday last, either at the mouth

of the river Gotha, or, according to other relations, of the Schaw. The Sophia Magdalena, a spanish man of war, of sixtyfour guns, which had been sent to Gothenbourg, for the purpose of conveying a considerable quantity of cannon to Carlscron, was, upon that day, overset, either by a sudden squal, or (as is more probable) by the injudicious mode of stowing the cannon. The ship sunk with such rapidity that that part of the crew which happened to be below the deck, at the time of the accident, amounting to eightyseven in number, had not the means or opportunity to escape. The principal part was happily saved by the activity and gallantry of the crews of some english merchant vessels, which were then fortunately at no great distance.

Germany.

VIENNA, *August 6. According to the latest advices from the frontiers of Silesia, it appears, that several prussian regiments had already begun their march towards their permanent station in time of peace; and we expect to hear, in a few days, that the same orders have been given in regard to the austrian troops.*

United Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 29. The king of Hungary, by his effecting a peace for his distressed dominions, proves himself to be both a great and a good man. Not great by wading through seas of blood and scenes of devastation, to the accomplishment of some trivial object of ambition, or to gratify the selfish feelings of resentment and revenge; but from having, through generous concession and manly negociation, restored the blessings of peace to his impoverished and depopulated country. How are the distinguished butchers of the human race obscured by the mild lustre of humanity?*

ALBANY, *Nov. 4.* As the public mind has been for a long time agitated, and something soured, with respect to the allowance of six dollars per diem, granted by congress, as the pay of its members: we have copied from a late Connecticut paper, the two following paragraphs, which, as they tend to explain that business, we take the liberty of communicating to our readers and the public. The first is in a letter from the honorable Oliver Sherman, a representative in congress, from the state of Connecticut, to the governor of that state. It is dated in Sept. 1789. The second is in a letter from the honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, also a representative from that state, to his friend, dated 21st July last.

"The pay is fixed at one dollar a day more than was last stated by the legislature of the state of Connecticut, which is, perhaps, as economical a state as any in the union; and I suppose, the members from that state would have been content with that allowance, if they had to provide only for themselves; but the members from those states who had formerly been allowed eight dollars a day, thought it hard to be reduced to six; but mutual concession was necessary; it is important that a full representation be kept up, and it is well known, that in Connecticut, as well as in other states, it was difficult out of seven members to keep up a representation by two, and some could not be induced to attend at all."

"The history of that business [the compensation] was as follows: a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for establishing compensation for the senate, and house of representative, one of which I was. At our first meeting we voted, by a majority, eight dollars for the senate, and five for the representatives.—We were in a very unpleasant situation, as this vote was obtained by those who were for six dollars, joined with others who were for eight dollars for the senate, in order to force us, who were for five dollars, to give it up. We then agreed to meet again. After consulting our several delegations, we did so, and a compromise took place, to report six dollars for senate and representatives. This compromise was made by us who were for five dollars, with those who were for more; and after consulting our delegation, mr. Sturgis was the only member who objected to six; he always voted for five, till some members called for the yeas and nays—after a large majority, in a committee of the whole, had repeatedly voted for the six dollars. I then explained the doings of the committee, and declared, I considered the calling of the yeas and nays as a measure intended to intimidate; hinted at popularity as a probable cause for their being called. And, as every member knew there would be a majority for the bill, it would be easy to say no, and yet the bill would pass; but I should not take such a part, as I considered it disgraceful."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, August 12.

"The dutch do not seem altogether so forward in furnishing the aid, by treaty engaged to their british neighbors, as was at first expected. Perhaps never any warlike equipment went on slower than the armament furnished this summer. It seems that the heartburnings, still existing among the patriotic party, are a heavy clog to the governmental wheels of the prince, whose greatest happiness appears to consist in truckling to the english, and meanly courting their friendship on every occasion. Most people here consider the hasty conduct of England in running herself to an expense of upwards of two millions, in fitting out ships for sea, a rash piece of work; at least before they knew whether the matter in dispute might not have been amicably adjusted by negociation. As to Spain, it is incontestibly true, that she did not think of arming, (whatever you may hear) till alarmed and roused at the immense preparations she saw going on in the english ports. But such is the etiquette of kings, the sword must be drawn by both parties, and one or the other intimidated or cudgelled into a peaceable negociation at last. As to Spain, it is no wonder she is active to a degree of desperation in preparing for war. The present and late disturbances in France have threatened a dissolution of the family compact, if the french should endeavor to infect the people of Spain with the fever of their new principles.

"On one side Spain beholds thirty millions opening the door of liberty, as an example to their neighbors to do the same. On the other side, she sees her possessions in Southamerica watched and examined with a jealous eye by most of the maritime powers of Europe, particularly England. She also denies the right of that, or any other nation, to participate in the whole fisheries of the southern seas near the spanish coasts—and of all things she dreads the light of freedom and of science finding its way into her american settlements, which would soon bring about a revolution in government in that immense country that would astonish the world."

It has been announced, in a late Virginia paper, that a serious petition is now drawing up, to be presented to the next congress, stating arguments in favor of poligamy, from the plain principles of reason; and praying that a man may legally marry two wives. This, it is thought, will be the most effectual means to extirpate the numerous race of old maids, and encrease the population of the united states.

GIBRALTAR.

In several of the southern newspapers and some of the northern ones, an extract of a dateless letter has been published, said to have been written in Andalusia to a gentleman in London, which informs that an earthquake had destroyed great part of the rock of Gibraltar, and sunk many vessels, &c. Though nature gave Spain this important rock, originally, we can assert, that the above account of nature's making it pregnable, is erroneous. The editor has had in his possession letters from Gibraltar dated August 30. The latest accounts by the packet, which brought the Andalusian letter, are no later than the sixth or seventh of September. From these dates our readers will easily see that it must be an english fabrication, intended perhaps to answer some stock jobbing purpose.

(Columbian Centinel.)

French papers as late as the 29th of August, received at Boston, mention, "that by the decree of the national assembly for fitting out an armament, the French active fleet is to be augmented to at least forty five sail of the line—but the decree does not make that number the extent—indeed it was proposed in the assembly to augment the fleet in the commission to 72 sail of the line, and to this number it can be augmented, consistent with the decree, and doubtless will be."

Great expectations are formed of the usefulness of the law school now established in the university of Pennsylvania, under the direction of the hon. James Wilson, esq. one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the united states. Mr. Wilson is to begin his law lectures the fifteenth of November inst. in which his object is to explain the constitution of the united states, its parts, its powers, and the distribution and operation of those powers:—to ascertain the merits of that constitution, by comparing it with the constitutions of other states, with the general principles of government, and with the rights of men—to point out the spirit, the design, and the probable effect of the laws, and treaties of the united states—to mark particularly and distinctly the rules and decisions of the federal courts in matters both of law and practice. To examine legally, critically and historically the constitutions and laws of the several states in the union—to compare those constitutions and laws with one another, and with the general rules of law and government—to investigate the nature, the properties and the extent of the connection which subsists between the federal government and the several states, and, of consequence, between each of the states and all the others.

To illustrate the genius, the elements, the originals and the rules of the common law, in its theory and in its practice—to trace as far as possible, that law to its foundations, the laws and customs of the Normans, the Saxons, the Britons, the ancient Germans, the Romans, and perhaps, in some instances, the Grecians.

Under this head it is to be observed, that the common law, in its true extent, includes the law of nations, the civil law, the maritime law, the law merchant, and the law of each particular country, in all cases in which those laws are peculiarly applicable.

The obvious design of such a plan, is, to furnish a rational and an useful entertainment to gentlemen of all professions; and in particular, to assist in forming the legislator, the magistrate and the lawyer.

The Edinburgh magazine gives the outlines of a proposed publication, which is to be in three volumes quarto—by T. Ritchie. The title he has adopted for his performance, is, The elements of jurisprudence. *The subjects of his disquisitions are comprised under three general heads, viz. laws of nature, laws of nations, and municipal or civil law. There is to be a prefatory discourse, in which will be given a dissertation on the origin of arts and sciences, progress of manners and refinement, and a comparative view of rude and polished nations. From the interesting subjects contained in the outlines of this work, much valuable information as well as amusement may be expected.*

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Nov. 15.*

By the reports from different quarters it appears, that the people of this state are generally pleased with the determination of the legislature, relative to the York claim. The only quere is, in what manner it will be paid, and the general surmise, that as land is the occasion of the cost, land should bear the burthen. If general report can be credited, antifederalism scarce can be found in Vermont.

The northern post informs, that on Wednesday the fourth instant a very melancholly accident happened in Tinmouth, the particulars of which are as follow: mr. Samuel Jones of that town being occasionally from home, his wife having business with a neighbour who lived about half a mile distant, took her child with her and left it at another neighbour's who lived about forty rods from their house; after the mother's departure the child went home and got on to a bed, leaving the door open, and the wind being fresh the fire was blown about and soon set the house in a flame. The alarm of fire being given the distressed parents returned, but too late to save any thing except a couple of beds. The corpse of the unfortunate child was taken out of the flames about half consumed. The departure of the child from the house where the mother left it was without the knowledge of the people; who had no thought of such a thing until they beheld the fire.

A gentleman from Northampton informs us of the death of the hon. James Bowdoin, esq. late governor of Massachusetts.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October 28, 1790. Resolved,* THAT the inhabitants now living on the tracts of land called Bradford and Ira, and all others, who have not paid their granting fees, be, and hereby are notified, that unless they shew cause at the next adjourned session of the general assembly to be holden at Bennington, on the second Monday of January next, the legislature will regrant all such lands to such persons as will appear to pay the same.

Extract from the journals,
Attest. LEWIS R. MORRIS, *clerk.*

ALMANACKS.

This day is published, and now selling, wholesale and retail, at ANTHONY HASWELL's office,

The universal CALENDAR:
And northamerican ALMANACK,
For the year of our Lord, 1791.
Calculated for the meridian of Vermont, lat. 42° 20' N. long. 72° 50' W.
By SAMUEL STEARNS, professor of the mathematics, natural philosophy, and physic.

☞ Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.—This almanack is printed on a good type.

STOLEN out of the shop of the subscriber, last Friday night, several pieces of dressed CLOTH, viz. two pieces light mixed, about seven yards each; one piece light brown, about four yards; and sundry other pieces. Whoever will detect the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the cloth returned to me, shall have ten dollars reward, and necessary charges paid by SAMUEL KELLOGG.
Poultney, Nov. 13. 25

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did at their session at Manchester, in October, one thousand seven hundred and eightyeight, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town; and the same being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the last Tuesday of December next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Monkton, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost.

SAMUEL BARNUM, collector.
Monkton, October 20. 25B

Parnaſſian Chronicle.

VERSES *on an* OFFICER, *who loſt his life at the ſtorming of Stony Point.*

By a Lady.

VIRGINS attend, and let kind pity move,
One tender ſigh for diſappointed love:
Ah! what imports the unavailing tear,
Which ſad Eliza ſheds o'er Henry's bier!
Loſt be that day that taught me to explore
Thy hapleſs fate upon a foreign ſhore:
E'en thou thyſelf could ſcarce from grief refrain,
When late we parted, ne'er to meet again:
With heart-felt pangs, I ſaw thy veſſel ſail,
Nor looks, nor words, could make thy purpoſe fail;
Thy country's welfare pleaded for thine arm,
And e'en Eliza could not break the charm.
Oh fatal war! that rob'd me of my ſwain!
Not all my fondneſs ever can regain;
To take the field thy anxious boſom burn'd,
And now a breathleſs corpſe to me return'd;
Our plighted vows, now all diſſolv'd with thee,
The ſad remembrance only left for me.
That ruddy cheek, which turn'd the crimſon pale,
More pallid now than lilly of the vale:
Thy tongue ne'er flatter'd with diſgraceful wile,
Nor could deceit thy generous heart beguile.
What lively pleaſure in my boſom grew,
When gentle Henry came to glad my view!
What ſoft'ning rapture from his accents ſprung!
While groves, attentive, echo'd as he ſung!
The tuneful ſonnets of the ſwains of old,
To brighter maids, in ſprightly numbers told,
How matchleſs dames, with virtue they poſſeſt,
With happy years, and conſtant friendſhip bleſt;
But now no more I hear the tender theme,
His lays are gone, and periſh'd as a dream:
I look around, all frantic with diſpair,
I ſeek my love—but ah! no Henry's there:
Whole days with grief, and throbbing care oppreſt;
With broken ſlumbers all my nights diſtreſt:
A curious belt, with lab'ring hands I wrought,
With various ſhade and flow'rs entwining fraught,
In hopes to greet my Henry's wiſh'd return:
Now form'd, alas! to deck th' untimely urn.
'Tis thus, ye fair, our ſlender fancies fail,
Nor ought can o'er impending fate prevail;
Learn by my ſad example ne'er to truſt
On earthly bleſſings, heav'n alone is juſt.

A. Z.

On BEAUTY.

Noris quàm elegans formarum ſpectator ſiem. *Terent.*

MY deſign is not to enquire into the nature and effects of beauty, but only to point out ſuch qualifications as are neceſſary to render it truly amiable, and without which it is rather a diſgrace than an ornament to the perſon poſſeſſed of it.

The firſt of theſe is virtue. This I think, is abſolutely neceſſary in perſons of every age and condition, to make them agreeable, and recommend them to our eſteem and approbation. An handſome courtezan is a very mean and contemptible creature. The beauty of her face, inſtead of excuſing her folly, adds to the deformity of her character; and whoever is acquainted with the one, can take but little pleaſure in the other. If ſhe has received any advantages from nature or education, her abuſe of theſe tends to aggravate her guilt, and render her more odious and diſagreeable. In ſhort, the moſt celebrated lady in the land, that has loſt her innocence, will appear no leſs unamiable, in the eyes of a man of ſenſe, than the meaneſt oyſterwench along the wharves.

The ſecond neceſſary qualification is modeſty; by which I underſtand, not barely ſuch a modeſt deportment as becomes all perſons, of either ſex alike, but withal a certain graceful baſhfulneſs, which is the peculiar ornament and characteriſtic of the fair ſex. There is a degree of boldneſs very allowable and even commendable in a man, which is quite unnatural in a woman: in the one it denotes courage, in the other an impertinent aſſurance and haughtineſs. The more feminine ſoftneſs and beauty any one has in her countenance, the more inſufferable is her maſculine behaviour: her good qualities, (if ſhe has any) will be generally unobſerved, ſeldom approved of, and never commended: and though in all other reſpects ſhe may be completely amiable, yet, for want of a becoming modeſty, ſhe will appear completely diſagreeable.

The third thing requiſite is good ſenſe. Beauty without this is inſipid: and however it may raiſe our compaſſion, it can never make us admire the poſſeſſors of it. Her very looks will betray her weakneſs: her languiſhing airs and forced ſmiles give us a diſguſt to the moſt exquiſite features and the faireſt complexion, and when once ſhe begins to ſpeak, her charms vaniſh in an inſtant. To be pleaſed with the beauty of a fool is a mark of the greateſt folly.

After good ſenſe comes good nature; which is as graceful to the mind as beauty is to the body. It makes virtue appear in the moſt amiable light, and adds a luſtre to every other good quality. It gives the finiſhing [illegible] if I may ſo ſay, to an handſome face, and [illegible] ſuch an engaging ſweetneſs over it as no art can equal, nor any words deſcribe. On the other hand, the frowns of ill nature diſgrace the fineſt countenance! not even the wrinkles of old age make it ſo homely and deformed. A ſcold, though ever ſo handſome, is univerſally hated and avoided: the very ſight of her is odious, and her company is intollerable.

I ſhall mention but one more qualification requiſite to make beauty amiable, and that is goodbreeding. As a precious ſtone, when unpoliſhed, appears rough, ſo beauty, without goodbreeding is awkward and unpleaſing. Nature indeed is at all times the ſame, but does not diſcover its beauty till refined and improved by art. A genteel behaviour, though it cannot alter the ſhape and complexion of a fine woman, is however neceſſary to make them agreeable: virtue, modeſty, good ſenſe and good nature will ſignify but little without it. 'Tis not ſufficient that a woman have good features and a handſome perſon, unleſs ſhe know how to ſhew them off to the beſt advantage; nor will the fineſt accompliſhments make her completely agreeable, unleſs they be properly improved by a good education, and appear conſpicuous in a polite behaviour.

Every man of ſenſe and taſte will, I believe, allow the neceſſity of the qualifications abovementioned, to make beauty truly amiable; and that notwithſtanding they all equally contribute to effect this, yet if one of them only be wanting, the others will have but little power without it.

How inexpreſſibly amiable muſt that creature be, in whom all theſe qualifications unite! Whoſe countenance beſpeaks the moſt untainted virtue; whoſe looks are full of the moſt engaging modeſty; from whoſe eyes good ſenſe and good nature dart their enlivening rays: and whoſe whole behaviour is a perfect pattern of good breeding!

H O L Y B I B L E.

Printingoffice, Worceſter, Oct. 1, 1790.

MR. Thomas moſt reſpectfully begs leave to inform the public, that his edition of the large royal quarto Bible is now committed to the preſs, and will be carried on with all the diſpatch that the nature of the work will admit.

The many diſcouragements he has met with in getting forward with this large, expenſive and important undertaking, he finds have principally ariſen from people in general being unacquainted with the real ſize of a royal quarto Bible—many ſuppoſe there is no difference in the ſize and quality of quarto bibles; whereas there are quarto bibles of many ſizes and qualities, as well as duodecimos, octavos, and folios. The edition he propoſed to print, and is now printing, is of the largeſt kind of quartos, and of the firſt quality; and the britiſh editions are commonly ſold in this country and the other ſtates at *eight dollars* each—his edition is to be but *ſeven dollars*, and warranted that they ſhall be, at leaſt, equally as good—ſmaller quarto bibles are ſold from 10*ſ.* to 24*ſ* each.

He begs all ſuch as have been diſcouraged from ſubſcribing from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themſelves acquainted with the various ſizes and prices of bibles, and they will ſoon perceive their miſtake. He is confident that when the real ſize of his edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any engliſh edition of its ſize and quality now ſelling on the continent—he pledges himſelf that it ſhall be ſo.

In full aſſurance, that when facts are known, he ſhould be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—he requeſts that the rev. clergy would examine into the truth of his aſſertions, and undeceive ſuch as have formed a wrong opinion as to the ſize, quality and price:—he wiſhes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the preſs, to obtain ſubſcribers—ſuch as have not returned the ſubſcription papers, will be pleaſed to do it by the firſt of January next. Thoſe who have returned their papers, and are diſpoſed to make another trial, will be again furniſhed, with ſpecimens, on giving information to their, and the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ I. THOMAS *requeſts ſuch of his brother printers, who wiſh well to this undertaking, to give the above a place in their papers.*

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, did, at their ſeſſion at Weſtminſter, grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in Fairfax, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of repairing roads, building bridges, &c. in ſaid town—this is therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of ſaid town, that they have liberty to work out their reſpective proportions of ſaid tax, any time before the fifteenth day of February next, on application to the ſubſcribers, who are duly appointed a committee to ſuperintend ſaid buſineſs.

NATHAN SPAFFORD,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
ELISHA FARWELL.

Fairfax, Oct. 25, 1790. 23*25

THE hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Weſtminſter, having appointed us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Raſey, late of Townſhend, in the county of Windham, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the dwellinghouſe of Joſeph Tyler, eſq. in Townſhend aforeſaid, on the third Tueſday of November, and the firſt and laſt Tueſdays of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning on each of ſaid days. Every account muſt be duly atteſted.

JOSEPH TYLER,
BENJAMIN MURDOCK.

Townſhend, *October* 29, 1790. 24*6

WHEREAS the proprietors of the townſhip of Concord, at an adjourned meeting, holden at the houſe of lieut. Samuel Taylor, in Rockingham, on the 29th day of September laſt, voted a tax of three ſhillings on each proprietors right in ſaid Concord, in the county of Orange and ſtate of Vermont. Said tax was for a proprietor's book, transfering the records, and inſerting ſundry advertiſements. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to pay ſaid tax immediately, to the ſubſcriber, living in Rockingham, or their lands will be expoſed to ſale as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOLTON, collector.

Rockingham, *October* 15, 1790. 4W6

THE proprietors of Somerſet, in the county of Windham and ſtate of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of one penny halfpenny per acre, granted by the legiſlature at their ſeſſion in Newbury, in October, 1787, are informed, that the vendue for the ſale of their lands, for payment of ſaid tax, ſtands adjourned to the ſecond Tueſday in December, then to be holden at the houſe of DANIEL RICE, in Somerſet, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

DANIEL RICE, *collector.*

Somerſet, Nov. 5, 1790. 4*6

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for ſale, at their ſtores in Mancheſter and Pawlet, an univerſal aſſortment of dry

G O O D S.

Alſo—a large and conſtant ſupply of the beſt

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Alſpice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown ſugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raiſins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or leſs quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Muſtard,	Gun powder & ſhot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and ſhear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glaſs,	Crawley ſteel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing ſalt.

Which they will ſell for READY PAY ONLY—but on ſuch terms as cannot fail to give ſatisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlaſh, ſalts, aſhes, muſtardſeed, beeſwax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and moſt kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the higheſt prices allowed.

Caſh paid for final ſettlement certificates, if application is made ſoon.

To prevent unneceſſary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their cuſtomers, that they find it impoſſible to carry on their buſineſs and give credit.

They earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will ſave coſt and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unſettled on the firſt day of October next, will, without diſtinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Thoſe perſons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are deſired NOT TO DECEIVE themſelves.

Mancheſter, Auguſt 20, 1790. 14 tf

LOST, a few days ago, between landlord Andrus' in Arlington, and the courthouſe in Bennington, a SPUR, plated with ſilver. Whoever will leave it with mr. Griſwold, innholder, of Bennington, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Nov. 1.

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the imperious* FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1790. [NUMBER 26.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Acts and LAWS passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, at Castleton, October session, 1790

An act dividing the county of Windsor into half shires.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the next stated session of the supreme court for the county of Windsor, shall be holden at Woodstock, within said county, and thereafter the said supreme court shall sit alternately, at Windsor and Woodstock, for said county. And the next stated session of the county court for said county shall be holden at said Woodstock, and thereafter the said county court shall sit alternately at said Windsor and at said Woodstock.

Provided always, and this grant is upon this express condition, that the court house in said Woodstock, and the courthouse in said Windsor, shall be finished by the respective towns free of any expence to said county, and furnished with good iron stoves to the acceptance of the judges of the supreme court, before the next stated term of that court in said county.

STATE of VERMONT, secretary's office, *November* 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, *October 27th*, 1790.

Attest. ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act in explanation of an act, entitled "An act for the limitation of actions."

WHEREAS in and by said act it is enacted, "that all actions of *covenant*, *trespass*, *quare clausum fregit*, *detinue*, actions *sur trover* and *replevin*, all *actions of account*, and *upon the case*, all *actions of debt without specialty*, all *actions of assault*, *menace*, *battery*, *wounding*, *imprisonment*, or any of them, which shall be sued or brought at any time after the end of the present session of assembly, shall be commenced and sued within the time herein after expressed, viz. the said actions of *covenant*, *actions upon the case* (other than for slander, and those brought on promissory notes) the said *actions of account*, the said *actions for trespass*, (other than for *assault*, *menace*, *battery*, *wounding* and *imprisonment*) *debt without specialty*, *detinue*, and *replevin*, and the said *actions of trespass quare clausum fregit*, within three years next after the passing hereof, or within six years next after the cause of such actions or suits shall accrue, and not after." And whereas said act was suspended from the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, not to take effect until the first day of December one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and doubts have arisen from which of those dates said statute should be construed to make the time of limitation begin.

It is hereby enacted, by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, That the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eightyseven, be, and hereby is, declared to be the day for which the time of limitation, as to the passing of the aforesaid statute, shall begin. Any thing contained therein to the contrary, notwithstanding.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 28th, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act declaring by whom the printing business of this state shall be performed.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That mr. Alden Spooner, of Windsor, be allowed the privilege of printing the laws and necessary business of the state for the present session; and that from and after the present session, the several laws and other business of the state, shall be printed by messrs. Haswell and Russell, of Bennington, on the west side, and mr. Spooner on the east side of the mountain, alternately, as the general assembly shall be holden the different sides of the mountain.

Provided they will do the same on as reasonable terms as can be procured from other printers.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 21st, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act annexing Newhavengore to the township of Newhaven.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the tract or gore of land called Newhavengore, bounding southerly on Newhaven, westerly on Ferrisburgh, northerly on Monkton, and easterly on Bristol, be, and the same is, hereby annexed to the town of Newhaven; and the inhabitants that now are, or hereafter shall, reside within said gore, shall be, and hereby are, considered as inhabitants of Newhaven; and shall pay taxes, and govern themselves, and be entitled to the same privileges, as the inhabitants of the said town of Newhaven are governed by and enjoy.

Provided always, That if any lands lying within said gore shall be advertised for sale within three years from the passing of this act, such advertisement shall mention such lands belonging to said gore.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 21st, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act directing the mode of filling up vacancies which may happen in certain offices therein mentioned.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That whenever a vacancy shall happen by death or otherwise, in the office of governor, lieutenantgovernor, or in the council, such vacancy shall be filled by the joint ballot of the governor, council, and house of representatives.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 15th, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act for altering the place for holding of the supreme and county courts within the county of Chittenden.

Whereas it is found inconvenient for the said courts to set at Colchester, in said county.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That in future the place for holding the supreme and county courts within and for said county of Chittenden, shall be at Burlington, in said county: provided, that this act shall not take effect till the first day of January next.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 22nd, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *Sec.*

An act directing the mode of choosing an auditor of accounts against this state, and pointing out his office and duty.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That there be appointed by the joint ballot of the governor and council, or such of them as shall be present, and the general assembly, an auditor of accounts against this state, who shall be under oath for the faithful discharge of his duty. And it shall be the duty of such auditor to examine and allow all accounts against this state, except such as the supreme court by law may examine and allow; and also to draw orders upon the treasurer of this state for such sums as he may find justly due. And the treasurer is hereby directed to pay no monies out of the treasury on any orders hereafter to be drawn, other than such orders as shall be drawn by the governor and council, or monies appropriated by the general assembly, the judges of the supreme court, or the said auditor of accounts. And the said auditor shall keep a record of all accounts he shall so allow, and minute the date and sum of any order he shall so draw on the treasurer. And the said auditor shall attend at each session of the legislature, and shall lay before them, at their session in October, annually, a statement of all accounts he shall have allowed the preceeding year. And said auditor shall receive for his services, six shillings per day, for the time he shall attend on the legislature; and for his other services, such other sum as the general assembly shall at any time think proper to allow. Provided, that such auditor be not empowered to allow any accounts which have accrued more than two years before the passing of this act, but shall refer the same to the legislature.

An act to authorise the people of this state to meet in convention, to deliberate upon, and agree to, the constitution of the united states.

Whereas, in the opinion of this legislature, the future interest and welfare of this state render it necessary that the constitution of the united states of America, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787; with the several amendments and alterations, as the same has been since established by the united states—should be laid before the people of this state for their approbation.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the first constable in each town shall warn the inhabitants who are entitled to vote for representatives in general assembly, in the same manner as they warn freeman's meeting, to meet in their respective towns, on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections; and when met, they shall proceed to make choice of a moderator, and [illegible] the same [illegible] in the [illegible]

perſon in each town to ſerve as a delegate in a ſtate convention," for the purpoſe of deliberating upon, and agreeing to, the conſtitution of the united ſtates, as now eſtabliſhed: and the ſaid conſtable ſhall certify to the ſtate convention the perſon ſo choſen, in manner aforeſaid. And,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the perſon ſo elected to ſerve in ſtate convention, as aforeſaid, do aſſemble and meet on the firſt Thurſday of January next, at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, then and there to deliberate upon the aforeſaid conſtitution of the united ſtates; and if approved of by them, finally to aſſent to and ratify the ſame in behalf and on the part of the people of this ſtate, and make report thereof to the governor, for the time being, to be by him communicated to the preſident of the united ſtates, and the legiſlature of this ſtate.

State of Vermont, ſecretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act, paſſed by the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, October 27th, 1790.

Atteſt, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *ſec.*

Foreign Affairs.

Auſtrian Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, *Auguſt* 11. THE following letter has been received by the ſupreme belgic congreſs, from commandant Schipplacken, from Battice, the 8th inſtant:

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that having left Liege yeſterday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon with a body of 1500 men, we took the town of Harve about half paſt ſeven in the evening, where we found our three pieces of cannon, cheſts, tents, baggage, &c.

I uſed all the means in my power to prevent pillage and diſorder, but they proved abortive, owing to the long reſiſtance made by the auſtrians, and that of ſeveral thouſand peaſants and citizens, who fired at us from the windows, and behind hedges.

Our loſs in killed is not very conſiderable; but in wounded a great many. We have had the misfortune to loſe the brave lieutenantcolonel de Reſting, who was killed by a muſket ſhot about threequarters of a league from town, fired from the houſe of a peaſant, to which we ſet fire. What contributed moſt to the cataſtrophe of the day, was, the inhabitants having left their houſes, the ſoldiers forced them to diſcover thoſe who fired on them, and who, on being found, became objects of their fury. I am, &c.

United Columbia.

Northcarolina.

EDENTON, *October* 14. YESTERDAY ſe'nnight arrived the ſhip Polly & Nancy, Thomas Cox, from Bourdeaux, the 10th of Aug. laſt, by whom we learn, that the troubles in France had every appearance of being nearly ſettled by the eſtabliſhment of their conſtitution; that he ſailed in company with the brig Venus, of and bound to Richmond, Virginia, captain John Maſters; that the next morning, capt. Maſters ſpoke him, and informed him that he had the water over his ballaſt in the hold, and his pumps choaked in ſuch a manner with ſand, that he could not pump, and thought it moſt prudent to bare away for the moſt convenient port in Spain, and it is probable he got into Saintſebaſtian or Bilboa, the next day; that on the 15th of Auguſt he fell in with the ſpaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 32 or 33 ſail of the line, ſteering n. e. he being then about 25 leagues ſ. w. of Ferrol, to which place he thinks they were going; captain Cox left Madeira the 27th of Auguſt, in company with the ſhip Pallas, of Philadelphia, capt. Collins, but parted the ſame night.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 30. So glorious an acquiſition to the cauſe of freedom as the french monarchy, ought amply to conſole us for the unfortunate event of ſimilar attempts. France was the brighteſt gem in the crown of tyranny; the monarchy in which the arts and ſciences moſt flouriſhed, and which preſented the moſt favorable proſpect of arbitrary power in the world. An empire ſo reſpectable, from whom tyranny derived her chief ornament and ſupport, embracing the [illegible] of freedom, will ſerve to bring her cauſe into great [illegible] and reputation.

As France has hith[illegible] ſet the pattern to all Europe [illegible] taſte and faſhi[illegible]n, ſo ſhe now bids fair to [illegible] noble example in ſcience, liberty, and [illegible]

[illegible] that congreſs ſhould [illegible] to admit ameri[illegible] lumber, [illegible]

ands, upon a preferable footing to what they admit britiſh articles of the ſame nature from Newfoundland, Novaſcotia, &c.—and in return, congreſs ſhould grant the admittance of french rum and molaſſes, upon a lower duty than what is paid upon britiſh weſtindia rum.

Nov. 3. *Extract of a letter from Newyork, Oct.* 1790. "I was this day informed, that the ſecretary of the treaſury has negociated a loan in Holland for nearly two millions of dollars, purſuant to the late act of congreſs, on advantageous terms.

The negociation of a loan with the weary hollanders, on favorable terms, ſtrongly indicates that the funds of the united ſtates are conſidered in Europe as an eligible depoſition of property.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Nov.* 4. The cornplanter, with ſeveral other chiefs and warriors of the five nations, are on their way to Philadelphia, in conſequence of a letter from preſident Mifflin, (which letter was in anſwer to a complaint they had forwarded to the legiſlature of Pennſylvania) inviting their chiefs to come and lay their complaints before the legiſlature.

The reaſons which the cornplanter aſſigned for not coming forward on the day appointed for their hearing, were, that the murder committed at Pinecreek upon two of their chiefs of the Seneca nation, had heated the ſpirits of their warriors ſo that their preſence became neceſſary among their own people, to prevent any raſh act, which might have widened the breach between the ſix nations and the white people, and that he, with the chiefs of ſaid nations, had been ſummoned by the Squahkahoh nation to hold a council of war; that at this council, the chiefs and warriors of the laſt mentioned nation, together with thoſe of the Shawanees, Kikapoos, Wioughtapoos, Chepaways, Tawas, and Piaukaſhaws, attended; that the Squahkahoh chiefs and warriors produced a Virginia ſcalp, and informed them, that their nation, and thoſe of their allies before named, conſiſting of 48 towns, had declared war againſt the big knife; that they had of their own nation, four thouſand and five hundred warriors, beſides thoſe of their allies above named, and that they were determined to make no peace, and called on the chiefs and warriors of the ſix nations to join them.

They were anſwered by the chiefs and warriors of thoſe nations, that they had made a firm peace with the united ſtates, and that they were determined to ſtand or fall with them.

Nov. 8. Agriculture and manufactures appear to be riſing in the eſtimation of the people of the united ſtates, and with great reaſon; they form the ſureſt baſis of independence, and eventually prove the ſource of the greateſt profit: commerce is little better than mere ſpeculation, and very ſeldom realiſes to the adventurer his high raiſed expectations.' It has lately been aſſerted in the newſpapers of the united ſtates, that one farmer in Maryland ſold from his laſt crop, twelve thouſand buſhels of wheat; what commercial ſpeculation, on a capital equal to the whole probable coſt of this wheat would be equally productive on the moſt favorable calculation? And with reſpect to manufactures, there can be little doubt that a large capital can be employed in ſeveral ſpecies of the coarſer kind, to much greater advantage than in almoſt any mercantile enterpriſe. Duck of all kinds is now manufactured in the united ſtates, and it has been ſaid that coarſe woolens can be made and ſold at a lower rate than they can be imported.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, in Alexandria, Virginia, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated October 29.

"We have juſt a few moments to inform you, that a colonel Holmes, who is well known here, arrived this evening, and ſays he has a letter from mr. John Hopkins, of Portroyal, mentioning that a veſſel is arrived in the Rappahannock, in 22 days from England. That WAR was declared, and that he (mr. Hopkins) had read the declaration."

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

WAR ONCE MORE!

A letter was received by a gentleman in this city laſt evening, from Alexandria, which informs that a veſſel had arrived at Rappahannock, in 22 days from England, and brought an account that WAR had been declared by Greatbritain againſt Spain.

ALBANY, *Nov.* 15. On the 20th of June laſt the emperor of *Morocco* ſent the following letter to monſ. Blount, the dutch conſul in Barbary. In conſequence of this letter the cuſtomary annual tribute was paid; ſo that it is certain the trade of the hollanders will be in no ſort obſtructed in the mooriſh dominions for ſome time to come. The letter, literally tranſlated, is thus: "*In the name of God—there is no force or power but comes from God—To the dutch conſul, Blount—ſafety to thoſe who follow the law—we have received your letter—a good underſtanding and perfect harmony ſubſiſts between your nation and us—we are deſirous that it ſhould continue—written this 22nd day of the moon, &c.*"

The above letter, in Europe, is admired as a model of laconic perfection; and his mooriſh majeſty i, tho't, from this ſpecimen, to be an adept in the art of ſaying a great deal in a few words. Short as it is, however, we ſuſpect his epiſtle is capable of being made ſtill ſhorter, viz. *Mynheer Blount—pay the annual tribute immediately, or abide by the conſequence!*

Maſſachuſetts.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 1. *Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portland, to the printers hereof, dated October* 28. "John Fetheringham, who was lately committed to our gaol on ſuſpicion of having murdered his wife, yeſterday plunged a penknife into his own body, and endeavored to deſtroy himſelf. His deſign was not immediately effected, but he now lies in diſtreſs, and will probably die before tomorrow morning. He did it, he ſays, that he might go and ſee Betty, (meaning his wife) whoſe death he ſeemed to bemoan. He has not confeſſed the murder, but there is no doubt of his having committed it. He was probably intoxicated with liquor as well as paſſion; for the night before, he purchaſed a quart of rum, his wife being with him, and has ſaid, that one bottle of rum brought all this diſtreſs upon him.

"Nine o'clock p. m. John Fetheringham died about half an hour ago."

A Portland paper mentions, that when it was diſcovered he had ſtabbed himſelf, "ſome of his caul was found on the floor, and the knife in his body!"

Connecticut.

NEWLONDON, *Oct.* 20. *Extract of a letter from Baſſeterre, (Gaudaloupe) to a gentleman in this town, dated Sept.* 30. "This morning three ſloops and a brig with 300 troops and two hundred volunteers on board, ſailed from this port for Martinique; they are to join the citizen party againſt the general of that iſland; who is at the head of 10,000 mulattoes and negroes."

From the ſame.

October 1. Arrived, this morning, a ſloop from Martinique, adviſing, that there had been a general engagement between the general and the citizens; and that the latter were routed with the loſs of 7 or 800 killed!

NEWMILFORD, *Oct.* 14. Yeſterday afternoon, a boy eleven years of age, ſon of mr. Ebenezer Baldwin, of this town, fell from the fore part of a cart loaded with wood; the wheel paſſing acroſs his right arm and thigh, broke each of them near his body. His behaviour through the whole diſtreſſing ſcene, excited the admiration of all beholders: he ſcarcely ſhed a tear, either on receiving the painful ſhock, or during his conveyance home, being a mile and an half diſtance.—His principal anxieties appeared to be a concern about the unhappy feelings his misfortune might occaſion his parents, and fears, leſt the young man who drove the team ſhould incur their diſpleaſure. Even when the ſurgeon was performing the very painful operation of ſetting the bones, his conduct manifeſted a degree of fortitude and compoſure of mind, which does honor to humanity. It is hoped that this unhappy accident may be a uſeful warning to all thoſe who are engaged in that dangerous, though neceſſary, employment.

NEWHAVEN, *Nov.* 3. By the returns of the militia of this ſtate, there appears to be ſix brigades, thirty regiments of infantry, ſix of cavalry, three companies of matroſſes, and three companies of ſtate guards, amounting in the whole to thirty thouſand effective men, well officered and appointed, and completely armed; moſt of the regiments were reviewed laſt month, and are generally in a neat uniform. A degree of emulation pervades officers and privates to excel in the military art, that does honor to them as freemen, and as citizens of a republic, who are determined to ſupport the conſtitution and government of the country, without the aid of a ſtanding army, or an expenſive national militia. It is hoped the example will extend to the neighboring ſtates, and through the union, that foreign nations may have no inducement to attack us, when they find us conſtantly prepared for war.

Extract of a letter from Pointpetre, Gaudalouge, dated, October 3, 1790.

"A veſſel from Martinico, brings dreadful accounts from thence, of a very ſevere action, between the patriots and king's troops, in which ſome hundreds were killed on both ſides; that an embargo was laid on all veſſels, by which ſeveral americans lying

there, who had been ready to ſail 11 or 12 days, were detained."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Nov.* 22.

On Tueſday laſt the following melancholly and very diſtreſſing accident, happened in Shaftſbury, at the houſe of mr. John Fenning: mr. Fenning being employed in building a new back to his chimney, and having raiſed it about eight feet, two of his children, boys, one of eleven, the other about ſeven or eight years of age, were buſily engaged in building a fire, to warm them, when the top of the chimney fell, and buried the eldeſt in the ruins, which put an immediate period to his life---the youngeſt had his right leg broken, and the ancle of his left leg diſlocated; his left ear cut partly off, and his head conſiderably bruiſed; but is likely to recover. Mrs. Fenning hearing the noiſe, and obſerving the back of the chimney give way, ſtarted one ſtep back, but not ſoon enough wholly to avoid danger; one of the ſtones ſtruck her left hand and bruiſed it conſiderably.

☞ *THOSE gentlemen who hold ſubſcription papers for the* Vermont Courier, *are earneſtly ſolicited to convey them immediately to Anthony Haſwell, at Bennington, to enable him to come to a determination with reſpect to the publication of ſaid paper.*

Elizabeth (Hager's) *town,* (*Maryland,*) *Oct,* 21.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the approach of the preſident of the united ſtates was announced to this town, when (to the great honor of the troop) the company of lighthorſe, under the command of capt. Davis, paraded, ſplendidly equipped, in a few minutes, and with the principal gentlemen, met the illuſtrious ſtranger three miles from town, and eſcorted him to its environs, where they were met by that beautiful and martial like company of infantry commanded by capt. Ott. He was then conducted through the main ſtreet, (the bells rigning) amidſt the welcome applauſes of its grateful inhabitants, to mr. Bellzhoover's tavern,

In the evening the town was illuminated, bonfires appeared in every quarter, and every public demonſtration of joy was exhibited on the happy ocaſion.

An elegant ſupper was prepared by direction, of which the preſident and principal inhabitants partook, at the cloſe of which a number of toaſts wefe drank, accompanied with a diſcharge of artillery and volley of muſquetry to each.

The whole ſcene of perfect pleaſure, good humor, ſatisfaction, and hilarity, terminated before ten o'clock, in the greateſt order.

This morning at ſeven o'clock, our renowned chief bade us an affectionate adieu—and ſet out for Williamsport, in order to take his paſſage down that noble river (the american Thames) which will be proud to waft him home.

The following ADDRESS was preſented.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE the inhabitants of Elizabethtown and its vicinity, being deeply impreſſed with your illuſtrious character, and ſenſibly awake to you reſplendent and innumerable virtues, hail you a hearty welcome!

We are happy to find, that notwithſtanding your perils, toils, and guardianſhip, you are ſtill able to grant us this firſt, this greateſt of all favors—*your preſence.*

We felicitate ourſelves on your exploring our country—and as you already reign in our hearts, ſo we ſhould think ourſelves doubly bleſſed, could we have the honor to be included within your more ſpecial command and juriſdiction—within the grand centre of your virtues.

Our beloved chief! [illegible] pleaſed to accept our grateful thanks to [illegible] honor conferred on us. And may the D[illegible] of all things lengthen out your days, ſo that you may behold with ſatisfaction, the virtue and proſperity of the people whom you have made free. And when you come to cloſe the laſt volume of your illuſtrious actions, may you be crowned with a crown not made of hands.

THOMAS SPRIGG,
HENRY SHRYOCK,
WILLIAM LEE.
(In behalf of the whole.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 20, 1790.

The preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

To the INHABITANTS of ELIZABETH-TOWN and its VICINITY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE cordial welcome, which you give me to Elizabethtown, and the very flattering expreſſions of regard, contained in your addreſs, claim and receive my grateful and ſincere acknowledgments.

Eſtimating, as I do, the affection and eſteem of my fellow-citizens, and conſcious my beſt pretention to their approbation is founded in an earneſt endeavor faithfully to diſcharge the duties which have been aſſigned me, I cannot better reply to their confidence than by aſſuring them that the ſame impartiality, which has heretofore directed, will continue to govern my conduct in the execution of public truſts.

I offer ſincere wiſhes for your temporal happineſs and future felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

DEXTER and POMEROY,
Apothecaries and druggiſts, at no. 49, Marketſtreet, Albany;
Have juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Goliah, a large and general aſſortment of genuine
DRUGS and MEDICINES;
Among which are the following PATENT medicines,

JAMES's fever powder,	Balſam of honey,
Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderſon's pills,	Bateman's drops,
	Godfrey's cordial,
Turlington's balſam of life,	Britiſh oil,
	Harlem oil,
	Fſſence peppermint.

LIKEWISE.

Mace,	White ſugar candy,
Cinnamon,	Brown do.
Cloves,	Saltpetre,
Nutmegs,	Roſin.
Court plaiſter,	Brimſtone,
Tooth bruſhes,	Flour of ſulphur,

ALSO,

Spaniſh arnatto,	Oil of vitriol,
Allum,	Red ſanders,
Copperas,	Pruſſian blue,
Madder,	Verdigriſe,

The above medicines will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, and payment to the purchaſer made as eaſy as poſſible.

Practitioners and others may depend on having their orders carefully executed.

☞ Pot and pearl aſhes, ſhipping fur, bees wax, and moſt kinds of country produce, taken in payment.

Albany, Nov. 1790. 26t6w

STATE of VERMONT.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October* 28, 1790.

Reſolved, THAT the inhabitants now living on the tracts of land called Bradford and Ira, and all others, who have not paid their granting fees, be, and hereby are notified, that unleſs they ſhew cauſe at the next adjourned ſeſſion of the general aſſembly to be holden at Bennington, on the ſecond Monday of January next, the legiſlature will regrant all ſuch lands to ſuch perſons as will appear to pay the ſame.

Extract from the journals,

Atteſt. LEWIS R. MORRIS, *clerk.*

THE proprietors of Johnſon, in the county of Chittenden, ſtate of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of ten dollars per right, laid by the proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the ſtatehouſe in Bennington, on the ſeventh day of February 1788, to defroy the expence which has ariſen in ſurveying ſaid town, carrying on lawſuits, and other incidental charges, are hereby informed, that ſo much of their reſpective rights as will pay ſaid tax, and legal coſt, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Silas Hatheway, eſq. in St. Albans, on the tenth day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M. unleſs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the ſum of three pounds due on each unleſs otherwiſe marked,

Mehetable Biſhop	William Johnſon,	
Ephraim Hommerſton,	Albert Smith,	
Daniel Wilmott,	Mark Leavenſworth,	
Daniel Baſſett,	Jonathan Ingerſol,	
William Chaſe,	James Hillhouſe,	
John Strong,	Eunice Smith,	
Charles Burrall,	Timothy Edwards,	
Noah Smith,	Samuel Biſhop	40s.
Charles Chauncey,	Thomas Wilmott,	do.
Daniel Smith,	Abraham Biſhop,	do.
Iſrael Smith,	Amos Perkins,	do.
Abigail Chauncey,	Elias Shipman,	do.
Chloe Smith,	Pierpont Edwards,	48s.
Joſiah Meggs,	Frances Edwards,	48s.
Charles B. Smith,	Iſaac Beers,	30s.
Eliza Goodrich,	Elias Beers,	26s.
Ebenezer Fitch,	Jeremiah Atwater,	30s.
Harry Smith,	John Pierpont,	47s.
Hon. W. Samuel Johnſon,		

JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Collector.

Bennington, *Nov.* 22, 1790. 6B8

NATHAN FELLOWS,
Poſtrider from *Dorſet* to *Benſon, Rutland, Tinmouth,* &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers, that he wiſhes them to ſtore the wheat to pay for their papers with the following gentlemen, viz. at *Reupert,* with landlord Curtis or landlord Farwell; at *Pawlet,* with Darius Chipman, eſq. or capt. Benoni Smith; at *Wells,* with landlord Lothrop or landlord Clark; at *Poultney,* with Thomas Aſhley, eſq. or with the poſtrider; at *Fairhaven,* with mr. Boyle, merchant; at *Benſon,* with capt. Dixſon or capt. Holmſtead; at *Caſtleton,* with landlord Remington, or landlord Moulton; at *Rutland,* with Amaſa Howe, or Samuel Williams, eſq. at *Clarendon,* with mr. Whitfield Foſter, or the hon. judge Moſeley; at *Tinmouth,* with mr. Solomon Bingham or lieutenant Crumpton; at *Middletown,* with landlord Fillemore.

Said Fellows returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom, and doubts not but that their punctuality in payment, will enable him to fulfil his contract with the printer.

Poultney, *November* 20, 1790.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber by more than one ſixteent part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Orwel, in the county of Rutland, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid town; this is therefore to give notice that a meeting will be held at the houſe of David Leonard, innholder in ſaid town, on the firſt Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the morning of ſaid day, for the following purpoſes, viz. Firſt, to chooſe a moderetor to govern ſaid meeting. Second, to chooſe a proprietors clerk. Third, to chooſe a ſurveyor. Fourth, to chooſe a treaſurer, if thought neceſſary. Fifth, to ſee if the proprietors will agree to lot out the town plot, and the undivided lands in ſaid town. Sixth, to chooſe a committee for that purpoſe; and whereas the plan and records left by their late ſurveyor, and clerk, deceaſed, are found to be defective: Seventh, to chooſe a committee to examine the records and plan, and to reviſe and correct the ſame, ſo as may be for the future ſafety and well being of the ſaid propriety, and town, if it ſhall be their opinion that ſuch alterations can be made in the ſaid records and plan. EBENEZER WILSON, juſtice peace.

Orwel, Oct. 9th, 1790. 26B

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, ſome time between the 13th and 17th inſtant, a dark bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots all, no white about her; the hoof of one of her fore feet was broken off, and the ſhoe extended an inch forward of the hoof. Whoever will take up and return ſaid mare to me, or ſend me word, ſhall have five dollars reward, and neceſſary charges, paid by JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Nov. 20, 1790. 26

THE ſubſcriber RUEL SHERMAN, of Wardſborough, in the county of Windham, and ſtate of Vermont, not being well pleaſed with reſpect to living with his wife, CHLOE SHERMAN, and being likewiſe apprehenſive that ſhe may run him in debt, hereby forbids all perſons whomſoever truſting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

RUEL SHERMAN.

Wardſborough, *November* 16, 1790.

THE delinquent proprietors and landowners of the townſhip of Cambridge, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby informed, that ſo much of their reſpective rights or ſhares of land will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe in ſaid Cambridge, on the firſt day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the ſum of fifty pounds five ſhillings and five pence, and all legal [illegible], unleſs prevented by previous payment [illegible] for running town lines, making [illegible] and building bridges, as formerly advertiſed.

SILAS [illegible]

Cambridge, [illegible] 1790. [illegible]

Parnaſſian Chronicle.

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

TO ſearch after bliſs ſtily mortals ſtill roam,
And are wilder'd before they're aware,
But joy and content are both center'd in home,
If love and good humour be there.
Take the world as it goes, neither grumble nor fret,
Or preach o'er the ſins of mankind;
'Tis in woman alone all your joys are compleat
If love and goodhumour you find.
But if croſs'd, when abroad, you return to your fair,
In hopes that her ſmiles will repay,
Take the edge from your ſpleen, clear your boſom of care,
And love and good humor obey,
If blaſted your hopes, by a gloom on her brow,
Your ſorrows with int'reſt return,
Nor love or good humour can ſoften you now:
In dull penſive ſilence you mourn.
If a wound is received from the arm of a foe,
Fierce paſſion your boſom will move;
But how great is the pain, and how double the blow,
If giv'n by the hand that we love.
Since ſo pleaſing the charm, and ſo laſting the joy,
Be friends to yourſelves, then, ye fair;
Nor by frown or ill humor the bleſſing deſtroy,
And for love and good humor give care.
Let the ſweet beaming ſmile ever light up each charm,
'Tis itſelf the fam'd ceſtus of love,
Its influence, ſo great, will reſentment diſarm,
And love and good humor improve.
Then why ſhould a frown ever blacken the ſcene,
Caſt a cloud o'er a beautiful face;
A frown muſt a beauty as inſtantly ſcreen,
And the firſt work of heaven deface,
May it then be my lot, in the arms of my fair,
(Tho' by day through life's mazes I roam)
At night by her ſmiles bid defiance to care,
And find love and good humor at home.

Miſcellany.

MARIA—A FRAGMENT—*founded on fact.*

—MISERY, diſtreſs, and remorſe, were pictured in her countenance, in ſuch ſtriking colours, as would have made a hero ſympathize with her.——She could not ſhed a tear—that would have eaſed her rending heart.—"O virtue!" ſighed ſhe out, while every feature bore irreſiſtable evidence of her approaching diſſolution—the finger of death was viſibly on her—"how unhappily have I ſwerved from thy paths! but—divine father—to thee it is known—that a miſplaced confidence—not the power of vice—has been the cauſe of my ruin—and blaſted the faireſt proſpects that ever opened upon any of my ſex!—Deluded girl!—Cruel—perfidious Polydore!—May heaven forgive you—as—with my laſt breath—I do—may you repent—and enjoy happineſs—that happineſs which you have robbed me of!—But who could have ſuſpected that villainy poſſeſſed the boſom of one, whoſe every look, whoſe every action, appeared the offspring of the pureſt virtue—of the moſt tender ſenſibility?——May every innocent, unſuſpecting girl, take warning by my fate!—may ſhe ſhun the firſt approaches of temptation!—may ſhe have it impreſſed on her mind, that—"*ſhe who heſitates is loſt*"—and that ſecurity is only to be found in flying from conteſt!———Alas! alas! little did I—little did my fond parents—imagine—this would be my tragical end. O heavens! forgive, if poſſible, this one—this irreparable error—let the ſincerity—the contrition—of my ſoul—atone for my crime———" More ſhe would have ſaid—but ſhe ſunk in death.—At this moment, Polydore arrived. When he beheld her ghaſtly form, anguiſh and horror ſeized his guilty ſoul—the perfidy and villainy of his conduct ſtared him in the face:—he knelt down by the ſide of the angel whom he had corrupted and deſtroyed: he kiſſed her wan cheek—he ſighed—he raved—he wept bitterly—"Dear maid," ſaid he, "thou art gone—I have infamouſly robbed thee of peace—of happineſs—of virtue—and even of life itſelf—but thus ſhall I expiate my guilt." He then ſeized a ſword, and plunging it into his breaſt, fell down by her ſide—and groaned out his ſoul in agonies of horror and deſpair.

Philadelphia, 1790. [*American Muſeum.*]

Stockbridge, October 1790.

Propoſals of LORING ANDREWS, for printing by ſubſcription,

A VIEW of the INTERNAL EVIDENCE of the chriſtian RELIGION.

By Soame Jenyns, eſq.

THOSE who are acquainted with the literary character and talents of the writer, will naturally expect to find, in this performance, both entertainment and inſtruction. And when it is conſidered that Mr. Jenyns himſelf had been too deeply tinged with the principles of infidelity, [illegible] which he here exerts all the [illegible] of his uncommon and maſterly genius to op[illegible] according to the opinion [illegible] INTERNAL EVIDENCE [illegible] the growing infi[illegible] delity of [illegible] whoſe compoſition is without [illegible] here find the argument in favor of the divine authority of that ſyſtem of truth in general, which is held up in the goſpel of CHRIST, treated in a manner ſomewhat new, yet plain, conciſe, familiar and convincing.

CONDITIONS.

THIS work ſhall be printed on good paper with good types.

The price to ſubſcribers will be only one ſhilling and ſix pence for each book.

Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have a ſeventh gratis.

Payment to be made as ſoon as the books are delivered.

☞ The printer hopes for a liberal encouragement of the intended publication—but deſires all to bear in mind the condition laſt mentioned.

Subſcriptions are received by A. Haſwell, *Bennington.*

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for ſale, at their ſtores in Mancheſter and Pawlet, an univerſal aſſortment of dry

G O O D S.

Alſo—a large and conſtant ſupply of the beſt

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Alſpice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
	Allum,
	Copperas,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Raiſins,
	Snuff by the bladder or leſs quantity,
Loaf & brown ſugars,	
Green & Bohea teas,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Coffee,	
Chocolate,	Gun powder & ſhot,
Muſtard,	Bar iron and ſhear-moulds,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glaſs,	Crawley ſteel,
	Rock and packing ſalt.
Pepper,	

Which they will ſell for READY PAY ONLY—but on ſuch terms as cannot fail to give ſatisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlaſh, ſalts, aſhes, muſtardſeed, beeſwax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and moſt kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the higheſt prices allowed.

Caſh paid for final ſettlement certificates, if application is made ſoon.

To prevent unneceſſary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their cuſtomers, that they find it impoſſible to carry on their buſineſs and give credit.

They earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will ſave coſt and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unſettled on the firſt day of October next, will, without diſtinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Thoſe perſons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are deſired NOT TO DECEIVE themſelves.

Mancheſter, Auguſt 20, 1790. 14 tf

THE proprietors of Somerſet, in the county of Windham and ſtate of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of one penny halfpenny per acre, granted by the legiſlature at their ſeſſion in Newbury, in October, 1787, are informed, that the vendue for the ſale of their lands, for payment of ſaid tax, ſtands adjourned to the ſecond Tueſday in December, then to be holden at the houſe of DANIEL RICE, in Somerſet, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

DANIEL RICE, *collector.*

Somerſet, Nov. 5, 1790. 4'6

THE hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Weſtminſter, having appointed us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Raſey, late of Townſhend, in the county of Windham, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the dwellinghouſe of Joſeph Tyler, eſq. in Townſhend aforeſaid, on the third Tueſday of November, and the firſt and laſt Tueſdays of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning on each of ſaid days. Every account muſt be duly atteſted.

JOSEPH TYLER,
BENJAMIN MURDOCK.

Townſhend, October 20, 179[illegible]. 2[illegible] 6

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL. A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age, As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.

H O L Y B I B L E.

Printingoffice, Worceſter, Oct. 1, 1790.

MR. Thomas moſt reſpectfully begs leave to inform the public, that his edition of the large royal quarto Bible is now committed to the preſs, and will be carried on with all the diſpatch that the nature of the work will admit.

The many diſcouragements he has met with in getting forward with this large, expenſive and important undertaking, he finds have principally ariſen from people in general' being unacquainted with the real ſize of a royal quarto Bible—many ſuppoſe there is no difference in the ſize and quality of quarto bibles; whereas there are quarto bibles of many ſizes and qualities, as well as duodecimos, octavos, and folios. The edition he propoſed to print, and is now printing, is of the largeſt kind of quartos, and of the firſt quality; and the britiſh editions are commonly ſold in this country and the other ſtates at *eight dollars* each—his edition is to be but *ſeven dollars*, and warranted that they ſhall be, at leaſt, equally as good—ſmaller quarto bibles are ſold from 19/. to 24/ each.

He begs all ſuch as have been diſcouraged from ſubſcribing from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themſelves acquainted with the various ſizes and prices of bibles, and they will ſoon perceive their miſtake. He is confident that when the real ſize of his edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any engliſh edition of its ſize and quality now ſelling on the continent—he pledges himſelf that it ſhall be ſo.

In full aſſurance, that when facts are known, he ſhould be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—he requeſts that the rev. clergy would examine into the truth of his aſſertions, and undeceive ſuch as have formed a wrong opinion as to the ſize, quality and price:—he wiſhes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the preſs, to obtain ſubſcribers—ſuch as have not returned the ſubſcription papers, will be pleaſed to do it by the firſt of January next. Thoſe who have returned their papers, and are diſpoſed to make another trial, will be again furniſhed with ſpecimens, on giving information to their, and the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ I. THOMAS *requeſts ſuch of his brother printers, who wiſh well to this undertaking, to give the above a place in their papers.*

WHEREAS the proprietors of the townſhip of Concord, at an adjourned meeting, holden at the houſe of lieut. Samuel Taylor, in Rockingham, on the 29th day of September laſt, voted a tax of three ſhillings on each proprietors right in ſaid Concord, in the county of Orange and ſtate of Vermont. Said tax was for a proprietor's book, tranſfering the records, and inſerting ſundry advertiſements. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to pay ſaid tax immediately, to the ſubſcriber, living in Rockingham, or their lands will be expoſed to ſale as the law directs.

JONATHAN HOLTON, collector.

Rockingham, *October* 15, 1790. 4W6

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the ſtate of Vermont, did at their ſeſſion at Mancheſter, in October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eightyeight, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the townſhip of Monkton, in the county of Addiſon, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of making and repairing roads and bridges in ſaid town; and the ſame being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court, theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of ſaid town, that unleſs they pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, agreeable to law, on or before the laſt Tueſday of December next, ſo much of their land will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of the ſubſcriber, in ſaid Monkton, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, as will be ſufficient to pay ſaid tax and coſt.

SAMUEL BARNUM, collector.

Monkton, October 2[illegible]. 258

STOLEN out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, laſt Friday night, ſeveral pieces of dreſſed CLOTH, viz. two pieces light mixed, about ſeven yards each; one piece light brown, about four yards; and ſundry other pieces. Whoever will detect the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the cloth returned to me, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and neceſſary charges paid by SAMUEL KELLOGG.

P[illegible], N[illegible]v. 13. 25

ALMANACKS.

This day is publiſhed, and now [illegible] ſale and retail, at [illegible] HASWELL'S [illegible],

The univerſal CALENDAR:

And northamerican ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord 179[illegible].

Calculated for the [illegible] 4[illegible]0 [illegible] W.

By SAMUEL S[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] phyſic.

[illegible] to thoſe who buy by the quantity.—This almanack is printed on a good type.

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the imperious* FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1790. [NUMBER 27.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

ACTS and LAWS,
passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, at Castleton, October session, 1790.

An act for forming a new probate district in the northeast part of the county of Orange—and two other districts in the county of Chittenden.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the following tract of land, lying in the northeastwardly part of the county of Orange, be, and hereby is, formed into one entire probate district, to be called and known by the name of the district of Guildhall, viz. beginning at the northeast corner of this state, and running down Connecticut river to the southwest corner of the township of Lunenburgh, thence on the westwardly line of said township of Lunenburgh to the southwardly line of Victory, thence on the westerly and northerly lines of the townships of Victory, Easthaven, Newark, Westmore, Brownington, and Salem, in such manner as to include the whole of the aforementioned towns, to the northwesterly line of the county of Orange, thence on said line to the north line of this state, thence eastwardly on said line to the bounds first mentioned.

And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Twoheroes, the isle of Mott, and that part of Alburgh lying west of Missisque bay, and all the other islands on lake Champlain, in the county of Chittenden, north of Colchester point, so called, be, and hereby are, formed into one entire probate district, to be called and known by the district of Alburgh.

And it is hereby further enacted, That the tract of land in the county of Chittenden, lying north and northeastwardly of the towns of Colchester, Essex, Jericho, Bolton, Waterbury, and Middlesex, except that which is included in the district of Alburgh, be, and hereby is, formed into one entire probate district, to be called and known by the name of the district of Georgia: any thing in any law of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

An act altering the name of the town of Minden, in the county of Orange, to that of Craftsbury.

Whereas from a similarity of sound between the names of Minden and Lynden, people often mistake one for the other, which to prevent in future—

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the tract of land incorporated into a township by the name of Minden, shall in future be called and known by the name of Craftsbury.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all advertisements respecting said township, which shall be published within two years from the passing this act, shall describe said township by the name of Craftsbury, alias Minden.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

An act, in addition to an act, entitled, "An act defining the powers of the supreme and county courts within this state."

Whereas in and by the fourth enacting paragraph in said statute, as well the judges of the county courts, as the judges of the supreme court of judicature, are empowered and authorised to chancer forfeitures and penalties in divers cases, and doubts have arisen whether said courts are empowered to chancer the penalties or forfeitures arising on bonds or recognizances given or taken in criminal actions—

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That as well the judges of the county courts, as the judges of the supreme court, be, and hereby are, authorised and empowered to chancer the penalties or forfeitures that have arisen, or may arise, on any bond or recognizance given or taken in any criminal cause or action, whatsoever, in the same wise as they are empowered by the aforesaid statute to chancer penalties or forfeitures in civil actions: any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

An act, in addition to "An act for altering the place for holding the supreme and county courts for the county of Chittenden."

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That all writs and recognizances, and other processes, made returnable to Colchester, shall be returned unto and taken up by said courts at Burlington, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

An act raising a tax of five pence on the pound, on the list of 1790.

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That a tax of five pence on the pound, be, and hereby is, laid on the list of the polls and rateable estate within this state for the year 1790, to be paid into the treasury by the first day of February next, either in hard money, hard money orders, or orders drawn by the supreme court.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

An act, to repeal certain parts of an act, entitled, "An act for establishing post offices within this state."

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That that part of an act, entitled, "An act for establishing post offices within this state," which provides for an allowance to post riders, by the mile, be, and hereby is, repealed.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 15, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

An act appointing an attorneygeneral, and regulating his office and duty.

Whereas it appears to this legislature that there has been great neglect in collecting and paying into the state treasury, the fines, penalties, and costs, that have accrued to the state, in prosecuting state criminals, whereby the finances of the state have been greatly impaired, occasioned by the want of some proper officer, duly authorised to collect, and be responsible for the same, therefore—

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That there shall be appointed, annually, at the October session, by ballot of the house of representatives, an attorneygeneral, in the same manner as the secretary of state is chosen, who shall be duly sworn for that purpose, and under a bond to the treasurer of the state, with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the general assembly shall direct, for the faithful discharge of his office: whose duty it shall be to prosecute all matters and causes that are properly cognizable by the supreme court, in behalf of the state, to advise with the judges of said court, in settling the form of all mandatory and other select writs; to file information *ex officio* in said court, in all matters proper therefor; and who shall have full power to take all legal measures to collect all such fines, penalties, costs, and sums of money, that may have been, or shall be, adjudged, laid, or assessed, by said court, and which by law belong to the state treasury, and pay the same over to the treasurer, when collected; and who shall annually account with the auditor appointed to settle with the state treasurer.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when it shall so happen that the attorneygeneral cannot attend any session of said court, he shall have power to appoint a deputy to officiate in said office, for whose faithfulness in the same, the said attorneygeneral shall be responsible; and in case of misbehaviour, the supreme court shall have power to suspend the said attorneygeneral, and appoint another in his stead, to officiate during his suspension, who shall have all the power, and be under the same regulation, during his appointment, as is by this act given to the attorneygeneral.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the said attorneygeneral, as soon as may be after the end of every circuit of the supreme court, to cause to be made a schedule of such fines, penalties, costs, and sums of money, as accrue to the state during their circuit as aforesaid; and also a fair statement of the expenditures and costs in each prosecution or action, so by him prosecuted as aforesaid, and return the same to the treasurer of the state for the time being.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the act for the appointment and regulating attornies and pleadings at the bar, as authorises and empowers the several state attornies, in behalf of the state, to prosecute in the supreme court, be, and hereby is, repealed.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said attorneygeneral shall be entitled to the same fees and perquisites as are now allowed by law to the several state attornies within this state.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, Nov. 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, Oct. 28, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

Miscellany.

EDUCATION.

Extract from the charge of the honorable chief justice Pickering, *to the grand jury, at the opening of the supreme judicial court, at Dover, September 14.*

THE reason given by Solon for not providing a law against paricides, might be assigned for not compelling a free and enlightened people to keep schools, namely, that he thought it impossible any could be guilty of so unnatural a barbarity.——One would conceive it equally unnecessary to make a law requiring a parent to love his children; for the same affection, duly regulated, would prompt him to provide for their instruction; this is a duty every parent owes to his offspring; every citizen to his country; and every man to his God. If a child should be brought up without education, it is more than probable he must drudge thro' life, and become a servant to all---the dupe and sport of the crafty and designing. Tho' knowledge alone, may better the head more than the heart, yet, without it, the heart cannot be good. An early and good education is the most probable mean to preserve a child from the devious paths of vice, and lead him in those of rectitude---"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Having glanced at the natural and moral consequences of this cruel neglect, let us for a moment advert to the political. If knowledge and learning, generally diffused thro' a community, be essential to the preservation of a free government, then the want of these, must inevitably prove its destruction. Where ignorance prevails, tyranny triumphs; for the truth of which we have the concurrent testimony of ancient and modern history, confirmed by our own observation. Can we then neglect the education of the rising generation, the hope of our land, when their and our all, so greatly depends upon it? Let us rouse from our supineness, and emulate each other in promoting the means, and cherishing the interest of literature! Did America ever need men of learning and knowledge more than at this juncture! or will the period shortly arrive, when she will no longer want such characters to fill the various departments in the national or state governments?

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

VIRTUE is not the *sole* qualification, but is a *primary* qualification for a good ruler: it is necessary in regard to the present administration of government; and it is no less necessary in regard to the happiness of the rising generation. If we aid and encourage the promotion of a vicious citizen, whatever talents he may possess, we are guilty of a kind of treason against the state, by committing it into hands, in which it cannot safely be trusted; and we hasten corruption and ruin on those who are to succeed us, by putting a kind of sanction on vice, and holding up honor as its motive. As long as a free people bestow honor with discretion, their government will be upholden in righteousness, they will be safe and happy under it, and their children will receive it pure from their hands. But if their elections should become corrupt, and their appointments should be made without regard to virtuous merit, they may see their freedom hovering to depart: she breathes only in a pure atmosphere: a contaminated air soon expels her. A corrupt and degenerate people are unworthy of her smiles, and they will not long enjoy them,

IF I were to advise a young man how he might rise to honor, one of my first lessons would be, *cultivate a modest opinion of yourself.* There is not a more despicable character than an arrogant conceited youth. If you assume airs of self importance, you may be assured of universal contempt. If in all companies you engross the conversation, obtrude your own opinion on those who are wiser than you, and treat their's with neglect; if you make yourself the subject of your discourse, & repeat, with self applause, what you have said on such an occasion, how solidly you once confuted such a man, and how wittily you answered another, you may be pleased with the display of your talents; but you will pass with others only for an impertinent coxcomb. I have heard it remarked of doctor *Franklin*, that in conversation he seldom appeared confident of his own opinion, or directly contradicted the opinion of any in the company. He suggested his sentiments by way of enquiry; and while he was capable of instructing, seemed to suppose all better informed than himself. He communicated his thoughts without apparent design. He seemed to aim at his own information. [*American Mercury.*]

For the GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

The following is an extract from mr. Jenkin, *an author who wrote about a century ago. Are there any in the present age who have the same sentiment?*

"THE prophesies of ISAIAH cannot be read, or heard, or thought of, without being moved by them: with what life, then, with what zeal and flame, must they have been delivered! and what a mighty blessing was such a prophet to his own age, & to all succeeding generations! Of royal blood, and of a style and behaviour suitable to his birth; of divine virtues, and of divine eloquence! He declares things which were not to be fulfilled till many ages afterwards, as clearly as if he had seen them before his eyes, and would make all others to see them; he speaks of CHRIST as clearly, as if with SIMEON he had had his saviour in his arms, or with the wise men had been kneeling down before him; and presenting him with more precious gifts than any they had to offer; and describes his passion as fully as if he had followed him through every part of it, and having been crucified with him, had been just entering with him into paradise. If this be thought a digression from my subject, I hope it may easily be excused: for who can speak of ISAIAH without a digression, when men choose the food of swine, and trample upon pearls as things of no value, as if he and, the other prophets had always the hard fate to preach *to the rulers of Sodom,* and *the people of Gomorrha.*"

A lover of the prophesies.

November, 1790.

Foreign Affairs.

Germany.

BERLIN, *Aug.* 31. WE can scarcely credit the report of preliminaries of peace having been signed between Sweden and Russia. If they have, it is certainly without the knowledge of our court. It is no longer ago than last week our minister count Blumenthal drew for a million of dollars on our treasury, which was paid into one of the principal banking houses here, with orders to remit the sum as soon as possible to Sweden.

VIENNA, *July* 10. Wednesday evening last arrived here the prince Hesse Hombourg, captain in the regiment Stein, with the circumstantial relation of the affair of the 26th of June near Kalafat. General Clairfait, in order to drive the turks from the lesser Wallachia, had fallen upon them sword in hand, and after a very obstinate resistance, in which they displayed their wonted valour, they were completely routed, leaving 1500 men either killed on the field, or drowned in the Danube.—The loss on our side has been comparatively trivial.

England.

LONDON, *July* 29. The cause, above all others, which has rendered the navy of Greatbritain always superior to the french, and still more superior to the spaniards, is, that the profession of the sea has constantly, amongst us, been considered as a distinct one. The fleets of Spain are generally led by officers possessing court interest—who from their education know something of naval as well as other tactics—but who in many instances never made a voyage in their lives, nor ever saw a fleet in line of battle.

United Columbia.

Southcarolina.

CHARLESTON, *Nov.* 2. A Person by the name of Ridely, who was an overseer of mr. Manigault's, was found dead yesterday morning on the Goosecreek road, about a mile above the bridge. From the information of a negro, it appears, that Ridely was met by two white men, one mounted on a roan horse, the other on a sorrel, with a blazed face, who rudely accosted him by saying, "that he was the man who robbed them last night." Ridely denied it, and endeavored to make his escape, when they shot him in the side, and gave him a violent blow on the head with a club, which terminated his existence.

Maryland.

GEORGETOWN, *Nov.* 10. We hear that the president of the united states has ordered three plats of different parts on the Patowmack, to be laid out.——Nothing certain respecting the fixed seat of the federal government has yet transpired.

Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURGH, *Oct.* 7. A gentleman just from Kentucky gives the following information, which, he says, may be relied on as a fact: about the beginning of September, a person who lived near the crab orchards, having occasion to make a journey to the old settlements, went, at a time appointed, to meet a company who were assembling to cross the wilderness; but there not being a sufficient number assembled that day, they agreed to defer their journey until the next, and the person returned to his own house, where he arrived in the dusk of the evening, and found a man disguised like an indian, in the very act of scalping his wife—he immediately fired at him, and killed him on the spot. Finding his wife was dead, he ran to the next neighbor's to give the alarm, where meeting a woman, he told her the story: the woman, in her first surprise, exclaimed that he had killed her husband; and on examination it appeared to be the case, for the wretch who was killed was found to be a white man who had lived in that neighborhood for some time, and there was found in his possession no less than five other white scalps, which doubtless he had torn from such helpless women, and unfortunate travellers, as had before fallen in his way. Our informant does not recollect the names of either of the abovementioned persons, but is positive as to the fact, having had it from different creditable persons.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 16. In our last Thursday's paper we informed our readers that 28 frenchmen, part of those arrived here in the ship Citoyens de Paris, had left this place for the thriving settlement at Sciota. We have since been informed, and with pleasure we communicate it, that the number was much more considerable. From undoubted authority we can assure the public, that the settlers were 75 in number.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Nov.* 12. On Wednesday the third instant, the following melancholy accident happened in the town of Southampton, on Longisland. A young man of a worthy character, named Ezekiel Halsey, in jumping from a load of hay with a pitchfork in his hand, the tines (or points) of which were up, and his hand in the crutch of the fork—when his feet struck the ground, one of the tines entered his body between the lower and second rib—he had only time to say, "I have killed myself," and instantly expired.——*Man knoweth not his time.*

ALBANY, *Nov.* 22. On Friday last, the court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, held at Johnstown, for the county of Montgomery closed.—During its sitting, Samuel Cook, was tried, and convicted of forging a sealed instrument, respecting the farm of the late Samuel Pittingal, deceased, in order to defraud his representatives. His execution is ordered to be at Johnstown, on the seventh day of Dec. next.

Piet, a negro slave of Johannes Neaf, was convicted, at the same court, of a rape on Charlotte Plants, the wife of Peter Plants; and his execution is ordered at the same place, on the tenth day of December.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 11. On Saturday morning last, a young woman, who calls herself Perkins, committed a singular robbery on her cousin, who is also a young woman, belonging to Colchester, in Connecticut, by the name of Hussey. Perkins inticed Hussey to leave her father's house, and with an infant child, of three months old, to travel to this town, in quest of her husband, whom Perkins said was here. They both arrived on Friday last. On Saturday morning Perkins requested her cousin to let her carry the child to a house which she named—and went off with the infant—carrying with it all its mother's and its own clothes, and has not since been heard of. The mother is in great distress, and begs that information where she can find her infant and clothes, may be given her, at mr. Joel Holden's, in Forestreet, who has been so humane as to give her shelter. Her clothes

consisted of two short gowns, linen and woolen, an apron, a cap, a gold ring, and a pair of sleeve buttons set in gold. The child had some decent clothes, and was wrapped in a white flannel blanket, edged with blue, and has had its right foot scalded.—An hundred and twenty miles from home, without money, without friends, and more, without her child, this female's lot calls for commiseration.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Nov.* 29.

Married, on Thursday last, by the reverend mr. SWIFT, the honorable brigadiergeneral HEMAN SWIFT, of Cornwal, Connecticut, to mrs. SARAH FAY, relict of the late BENJAMIN FAY, esq. of this town.

Nor youth nor age can CUPID's power withstand :
Congenial hearts submit to HYMEN's band.

WILLIAM and GARDNER HALL

Have just received a large and general assortment of dry and westindia

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will dispose of, at a very low advance, for CASH or country PRODUCE :

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Darkblue, scarlet, bottlegreen, drab, dark & lightbrown, superfine, second and third cloths,
Plain & twilled coatings,
Half thick baise and english flannels,
Callimancoes,
Moreens,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Durants,
Tammies,
Sattinets,
Lastings and florentine,
Olive & bottlegreen cotton denims,
A beautiful assortment of light and dark chintzes and callicoes,
An assortment of striped cotton vest patterns,
Cambrick,
Plain lawns,
Beautiful needlewrought lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,
Muslin handkerchiefs,
Elegant chints and purple shawls,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Bandanna, romal, and silk ditto,
Modes and persians,
India and english taffaties,
Red, green, blue, white and black sarsnets,
Corduroy,
Olive and black velvet,
Striped brown camblets,
Purple wilbores,
Mens silk & worsted hose,
A variety of elegant ribbons,
Irish linens,
White thread,
Russia sheeting,
White & green silk shag,
Rose blankets and rugs,
Black and white lace and edgings, of different qualities,
Sewing silk and twist,
Shoe binding,
Scarlet gimp,
Ditto quality,
Men's & boys' castor and felt hats,
Diaper webb.

HARD WARE.

A general assortment of hard ware,
An elegant assortment of imperial, double gilt, and metal buttons,
Beautiful plated metal shoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Pen knives and cutteaux,
Razors,
Shears and scissors,
Bridle bits,
Saddle trimmings,
Window glass,
Crockery ware,
Glasses,
Brass & paper ink stands,
Looking glasses,
Large and small cotton cards,
Snuff boxes,
Slates,
Pins and needles,
Skeleton and cap wire,
Gun powder,
Shot,
Sole and upper leather,
Calf skins.

GROCERY.

Snuff,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Bohea tea,
Coffee,
Rice, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

STATIONARY.

Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Writing paper,

ALSO,

A constant supply of LIQUORS, of all kinds;

For which beef, pork, wheat, butter, raw hides, and almost all kinds of country produce, will be received in exchange.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to the said William and Gardner Hall, either by note or book account, of more than six months standing, are once more requested to make immediate payment.

Pownal, Nov. 22, 1790. 27tf

WHEREAS I have received from the secretary of the governor and council of the state, an execution directing me to collect of the proprietors of the township of Marshfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, the sum of 23l. 3s. 3d. these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township, that so much of their respective shares will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of colonel Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fourteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay their proportion of the aforesaid sum, with the legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

Also—at the same time and place, will be sold at public vendue, for the general survey tax, the townships of Orange, Harris's gore, and Billymead.

JOHN G. BAYLEY, collector.

Newbury, Nov. 16, 1790. 27W

State of Vermont—Orange county ss.

WHEREAS the treasurer of the state of Vermont has issued his warrant to me, commanding me to collect of the proprietors of each of the following townships, the respective sums annexed to each, viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Random,	20	6	3	Wenlock,	20	6	3
Barton,	20	6	3	Sheffield,	20	6	3
Ferdinand,	20	6	3	Glover,	20	6	3
Maidstone,	23	3	8	Brownington,	20	6	3
Navy,	20	6	3	Lewis,	23	3	8
Caldersburgh,	20	6	3	Brunswick,	23	3	8
Whitlow's grant,	21	15	11	Lunenburgh,	23	3	8
Minehead,	23	3	8	Guildhall,	23	3	8

I shall therefore proceed to sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of colonel Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fifteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock forenoon, so much of each proprietor's right in each of said townships, as will pay the sums annexed to the several townships, unless the proprietors of each township, before that time, pay to me their respective proportions.

FRYE BAYLEY, collector.

Newbury, Nov. 15, 1790. 27

THE proprietors of Brownington, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of two pounds nineteen shillings and four pence on each proprietor's right in said township, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the Vermont arms, in Bennington, on the 30th day of July last, for the purpose of allotting the first and second divisions in said township, and other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right, as will pay said tax, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in said county of Orange, on the 13th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of two pounds nineteen shillings and four pence due on each, except otherwise marked :

Frederick Bosworth,	Lovice Smith, 36/3
Gideon Wright,	Barnard Silby, 36/3
Joshua Morse,	Ira Silby, 36/3
Oliver Phelps, 23/1	Sam. Chamberlin, 36/3
Mary Phelps, 23/1	John Bosworth, 18/1
Daniel Penfield, 23/1	Dan'l Brown, esq. 36/3
Roswel Brown,	Nathan Spellman, 36/3
Lot Fuller,	Phin. Kingsbury, 36/3
Uriah Seymour,	Paul Spooner, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith,	Thomas Lawton, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith, jun.	Benjamin Robinson,
William Smith,	Samuel Robinson, 36/3
Joseph Ely,	Nathaniel Lawrance,
John Strong, esq.	Asahel Hathaway.
Daniel Brown, jun. 36/3	

DAVID ROBINSON, collector.

Bennington, Nov. 22, 1790. 27

STRAYED or stolen from the house of the subscriber, in the northeast part of Bennington, the 21st of November inst. three COWS and a CALF, of the following description, viz. One of them a dark red colour, more than middling size, in good order, stag horns, the tops of which sawn off, about six years old. One of them a dark brown colour, five years old last spring, bug horns crooked together at the ends, the tops bored through with a gimblet, and one hole if not both, broken out, a crop and a slip upon the right ear. The other was likewise a deep brown cow, with bughorns, the points turned somewhat remarkably backwards, about twelve years old. The calf is a heifer, about nine months old, deep red, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever will return said creatures to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found, shall receive twenty shillings reward, if strayed, and if stolen and the thief secured, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid, by

REUBEN COLE.

Bennington, *November* 26, 1790. 7—0

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FAITHFUL steady man, to perform the duties of a POST from BENNINGTON to WINDSOR. Apply to A. HASWELL.

Bennington, *November* 26, 1790.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 24.

The FEAST of
ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST,
Will be celebrated at
The LODGEROOM in WILLIAMSTOWN,
On MONDAY the 27th of *December* next.
A procession will move from brother NOBLE's to the MEETINGHOUSE,
Where an ADDRESS will be delivered,
BY A BROTHER.

Attest. REMEMBRANCE SHELDON, *Secretary.*

Williamstown, *November* 24, 1790. 27-3w.

THE proprietors of Sheffield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirtyfour shillings, granted by said proprietors on the eleventh day of June last, to defray the expenses of allotting said township into two divisions to each proprietors, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in the county and state aforesaid, on the 13th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of thirtyfour shillings due from each.

Noah Smith,	Elisha Lee,	
William Hooker,	Peter Vandyke,	
Isaac Stratton,	Henry Vandyke,	
John Tracy,	Elijah Burr,	
Joseph Williams,	Plat Townsend,	
Jedediah Hyde,	Isaac Townsend,	
Thaddeus Munson,	William Townsend,	
David Welch,	Francis Townsend,	
Stephen Goodger,	James Barlow,	
Josiah Burr,	Aaron Barlow,	
Ezra Ives,	Joel Barlow,	
Lazarus Ives,	Stephen Kingsbury,	
Thomas Catting,	Peter Noble,	
Zachariah Goodrich,	Thomas Chipman, and	1 right.
Stephen Whiting,		
David Callendar,	Amos Callender,	
Solomon Lee,	Miles Beach, and	1 right.
Thomas L. Witbeck,		
Abijah Warren,	James Morrice,	
John Sibbley,		

STEPHEN CAMP, collector.

Bennington, Nov. 26, 1790. 27B

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did at their session at Manchester, in October, one thousand seven hundred and eightyeight, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Monkton, in the county of Addison, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town; and the same being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the last Tuesday of December next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Monkton, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and cost.

SAMUEL BARNUM, collector.

Monkton, October 20. 25B

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, some time between the 13th and 17th instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots all, no white about her; the hoof of one of her fore feet was broken off, and the shoe extended an inch forward of the hoof. Whoever will take up and return said mare to me, or send me word, shall have five dollars reward, and necessary charges, paid by JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Nov. 20, 1790. 26

THE delinquent proprietors and landowners of the township of Cambridge, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights or shares of land will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse in said Cambridge, on the first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the sum of fifty pounds five shillings and five pence, and all legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment; it being for running town lines, making roads and building bridges, as formerly advertised.

SILAS BILLINGS, collector.

Cambridge, October 25, 1790. 6:8

☞ *THOSE gentlemen who hold subscription papers for the* Vermont Courier, *are earnestly solicited to convey them immediately to Abiathar Haswell, at Bennington, to enable him to come to a determination with respect to the publication of said paper.*

BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, INDIGO, SNUFF, and take SOAP, given for RAGS at this Office.

Parnassian Chronicle.

FROM THE AMRRICAN MUSEUM.

To a young lady, on her birth day.——[Written in autumn.]

HOW fast decays the lively bloom,
Of yon empurpled dale!
How soon will winter's with'ring reign
O'er ev'ry scene prevail!
Thus time, Melissa, may consume
The rose that decks thy face;
Dim the blue lustre of thine eye;
Rob beauty of each grace!
But sense and virtue still can charm,
Though wrinkled age appear:
These shall endear thee to thy friend,
Through each revolving year.
Unruffled by the adverse gale,
May life serenely glide;
Or should disaster intervene,
In power supreme confide.
Inspir'd by hope, Melissa, then
Thy bliss can antedate,
Of bright abodes, where endless joys
The truly good await.

DEXTER and POMEROY,

Apothecaries and druggists, at no. 49, Marketstreet, Albany;

Have just imported from London, in the ship Goliah, a large and general assortment of genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

Among which are the following PATENT medicines,

JAMES's fever powder,	Balsam of honey,
Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderson's pills,	Bateman's drops,
Turlington's balsam of life,	Godfrey's cordial,
	British oil,
	Harlem oil,
	Essence peppermint.

LIKEWISE.

Mace,	White sugar candy,
Cinnamon,	Brown do.
Cloves,	Saltpetre,
Nutmegs,	Rosin,
Court plaister,	Brimstone,
Tooth brushes,	Flour of sulphur,

ALSO,

Spanish arnatto,	Oil of vitriol,
Allum,	Red sanders,
Copperas,	Prussian blue,
Madder,	Verdigrise,

The above medicines will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser made as easy as possible.

Practitioners and others may depend on having their orders carefully executed.

☞ Pot and pearl ashes, shipping fur, bees wax, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment.

Albany, Nov. 1790. 26tf6w

Stockbridge, October 1790.

Proposals of LORING ANDREWS, for printing by subscription,

A VIEW of the INTERNAL EVIDENCE of the christian RELIGION.

By Soame Jenyns, esq.

THOSE who are acquainted with the literary character and talents of the writer, will naturally expect to find, in this performance, both entertainment and instruction. And when it is considered that mr. Jenyns himself had been too deeply tinged with those principles of infidelity which he here exerts all the strength of his uncommon and masterly genius to oppose, we may well conclude, according to the opinion of the best judges, that his 'INTERNAL EVIDENCE' contains an excellent antidote against the growing infidelity of the present day. And, though no human composition is without its imperfections, the reader will here find the argument in favor of the divide authority of that system of truth in general, which is held up in the gospel of CHRIST, treated in a manner somewhat new, yet plain, concise, familiar and convincing.

CONDITIONS.

THIS work shall be printed on good paper with good types.

The price to subscribers will be only one shilling and six pence for each book.

Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis.

Payment to be made as soon as the books are delivered.

☞ The printer hopes for a liberal encouragement of the intended publication—but desires all to bear in mind the condition last mentioned.

Subscriptions are received by A. Haswell, *Bennington.*

STOLEN out of the shop of the subscriber, last Friday night, several pieces of dressed CLOTH, viz. two pieces light mixed, about seven yards each; one piece light brown, about four yards; and sundry other pieces. Whoever will detect the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the cloth returned to me, shall have ten dollars reward, and necessary charges paid by SAMUEL KELLOGG.

Poultney, Nov. 12. 25

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

GOODS.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best

LIQUORS and GROCERIES:

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Alspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

HOLY BIBLE.

Printingoffice, Worcester, Oct. 1, 1790.

MR. Thomas most respectfully begs leave to inform the public, that his edition of the large royal quarto Bible is now committed to the press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will admit.

The many discouragements he has met with in getting forward with this large, expensive and important undertaking, he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the real size of a royal quarto Bible—many suppose there is no difference in the size and quality of quarto bibles; whereas there are quarto bibles of many sizes and qualities, as well as duodecimos, octavos, and folios. The edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of quartos, and of the first quality; and the british editions are commonly sold in this country and the other states at *eight dollars* each—his edition is to be but *seven dollars*, and warranted that they shall be, at least, equally as good—smaller quarto bibles are sold from 10*s.* to 24*s* each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of bibles, and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of his edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any english edition of its size and quality now selling on the continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, that when facts are known, he should be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—he requests that the rev. clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—he wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the subscription papers, will be pleased to do it by the first of January next. Those who have returned their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ I. THOMAS *requests such of his brother printers, who wish well to this undertaking, to give the above a place in their papers.*

THE proprietors of Johnson, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of ten dollars per right, laid by the proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the statehouse in Bennington, on the seventh day of February 1788, to defrey the expence which has arisen in surveying said town, carrying on lawsuits, and other incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights as will pay said tax, and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Silas Hatheway, esq. in St. Albans, on the ninth day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M. unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds due from each unless otherwise marked,

Mehetable Bishop		William Johnson,	
Ephraim Hummerston,		Albert Smith,	
Daniel Wilmott,		Mark Leavensworth,	
Daniel Bassett,		Jonathan Ingersol,	
William Chase,		James Hillhouse,	
John Strong,		Eunice Smith,	
Charles Burrall,		Timothy Edwards,	
Noah Smith,		Samuel Bishop	40s.
Charles Chauncey,		Thomas Wilmott,	do.
Daniel Smith,		Abraham Bishop,	do.
Israel Smith,		Amos Perkins,	do.
Abigail Chauncey,		Elias Shipman,	od.
Chloe Smith,		Pierpont Edwards,	48s.
Josiah Meggs,		Frances Edwards,	48s.
Charles B. Smith,		Isaac Beers,	30s.
Eliza Goodrich,		Elias Beers,	26s.
Ebenezer Fitch,		Jeremiah Atwater,	30s.
Harry Smith,		John Pierpont,	47s.
Hon. W. Samuel Johnson,			

JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Collector.

Bennington, *Nov.* 22, 1790. 6B8

STATE of VERMONT.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October* 28, 1790.

Resolved, THAT the inhabitants now living on the tracts of land called Bradford and Ira, and all others, who have not paid their granting fees, be, and hereby are notified, that unless they shew cause at the next adjourned session of the general assembly to be holden at Bennington, on the second Monday of January next, the legislature will regrant all such lands to such persons as will appear to pay the same.

Extract from the journals,

Attest. LEWIS R. MORRIS, *clerk.*

NATHAN FELLOWS,

Postrider from *Dorset* to *Benson, Rutland, Tinmouth*, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he wishes them to store the wheat to pay for their papers with the following gentlemen, viz. at *Reupert*, with landiord Curtis or landlord Farwell; at *Pawlet*, with Darius Chipman, esq. or capt. Benoni Smith; at *Wells*, with landlord Lothrop or landlord Clark; at *Poultney*, with Thomas Ashley, esq. or with the postrider; at *Fairhaven*, with mr. Boyle, merchant; at *Benson*, with capt. Dixson or capt. Holmstead; at *Castleton*, with landlord Remington, or landlord Moulton; at *Rutland*, with Amasa Howe, or Samuel Williams, esq. at *Clarendon*, with mr. Whitfield Foster, or the hon. judge Moseley; at *Tinmouth*, with mr. Solomon Bingham or lieutenant Crumpton; at *Middletown*, with landlord Fillemore.

Said Fellows returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and doubts not but that their punctuality in payment, will enable him to fulfil his contract with the printer.

Poultney, *November* 20, 1790.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteent part of the proprietors of the township of Orwel, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of said town; this is therefore to give notice that a meeting will be held at the house of David Leonard, innholder in said town, on the first Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, for the following purposes, viz. First, to choose a moderetor to govern said meeting. Second, to choose a proprietors clerk. Third, to choose a surveyor. Fourth, to choose a treasurer, if thought necessary. Fifth, to see if the proprietors will agree to lot out the town plot, and the undivided lands in said town. Sixth, to choose a committee for that purpose; and whereas the plan and records left by their late surveyor, and clerk, deceased, are found to be defective: Seventh, to choose a committee to examine the records and plan, and to revise and correct the same, so as may be for the future safety and well being of the said propriety, and town, if it shall be their opinion that such alterations can be made in the said records and plan. EBENEZER WILSON, justice peace.

Orwel, Oct. 9th, 1790. 26B

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL,

A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age, As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.